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GREEK OFFENSIVE POSTPONES ALLIED EFFORT FOR PEACE

Statesmen of Entente Have Washed Their Hands of Military Measures Taken by Either Side—Allies Await Results

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

In regard to the interrupted negotiations on the Near Eastern questions, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the resumption of the conversations with the Greek and Turkish delegates is indefinitely postponed by the Greek offensive. This is much deplored, and it is felt that the Greeks have thrown away a great opportunity of coming to an arrangement by negotiation. The Allies have washed their hands of the military measures taken by either side, and so far as Great Britain is concerned at any rate, no advice was given to the Greek Government on the step it felt compelled to take in view of the reported Kemalist military concentrations against the Greek front.

Nevertheless, the Greek offensive may make a solution of the Near Eastern problems more easy to reach, for if the Greeks succeed in their avowed object of wiping out the Turkish Nationalist forces, Turkish opposition will be considerably weakened and their attitude toward the Allies less truculent. Moreover, the recent "Sovietization" of Georgia by the Armenians at the instigation of Moscow has rendered the Russian Soviet Government less inclined to dependence on the Turks and the latter less confident of Russian support.

Should the Nationalist troops succeed in holding up the Greeks and the position become one of stalemate, then it is hoped both sides will be less stubborn and more inclined to compromise, which would bring peace to the Near East. Greek failure in the field, or even partial failure, it is held, would make difficulties for the Greek Government at home, and Hellenic public opinion might then view the last allied proposals in a more reasonable light.

Boston Greeks Deny Rumor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A statement from the headquarters of the Greek Liberals in Boston says:

A dispatch from Athens published in Boston yesterday stated that Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier of Greece, was invited by the Mikado of Japan to visit that country and assume the rôle of arbiter in the American-Japanese disputes.

The headquarters of the Greek Liberals in Boston, in a statement issued to the press, flatly deny that Mr. Venizelos was ever thus invited by the Mikado. It is very well known that Mr. Venizelos desires to pay a visit to the United States as soon as the difficulties over the treaty of Sèvres are overcome. The allegations contained in the dispatch from Athens are purely Constantinian propaganda, aiming at the undermining of the friendship and the admiration of the people of the United States for the great Greek statesman, in anticipation of the arrival of the Royalist Greek Minister at Washington, with the sole purpose of inducing the government to recognize Constantine.

GERMAN PROTEST
SENT TO LEAGUE

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press) — The League of Nations has received a second protest from Germany calling attention to the continued occupancy by allied troops of German territory. The note expresses the hope that Articles 12 and 17 of the peace pact will be applied, according to the preface to the note of March 10.

The new note is dated March 22 and is signed by the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Walter Simons. It reads:

"After occupying Duisburg, Ruhrort and Düsseldorf, the allied troops advanced and occupied the localities of Walsum, Ratingen, Volbeck and Nierholt and the railway station at Mülheim, Speldorf and West Oberhausen. According to reports received by the German Government the allied military authorities intend further to expand the occupation."

"The German Government protests strongly against the continuance of this proceeding, which is against all right and justice. It demands the conciliation measures provided for by Articles 12 and 17."

COMMERCE DIRECTOR RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The resignation of R. S. MacElwee of New York, as Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was announced yesterday by the Department of Commerce. He will become director of the school of foreign service of Georgetown University.

PROTEST BY LIVE STOCK MEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National Live Stock Exchange filed a brief yesterday with the Interstate Commerce Commission supplementing its complaint against present railroad rules which base carload charges on livestock shipments upon the highest rate on any species in the car.

INJUNCTION SOUGHT BY MR. KRAUTHOFF

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A petition was filed on March 29 in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts by Edwin A. Krauthoff in his suit against the Attorney-General, seeking to enjoin the insertion of the words "Active Officers" and the "transposing the words 'Christian Science Board of Directors'" on page 21 of the Manual of The Mother Church. This petition was set down for hearing on Tuesday, April 5, by order of Judge Crosby.

John V. Dittmore's supplemental bill seeking to restrain the elimination of his name as one of the Board of Directors on this page of the Manual is also returnable on April 5.

O'CALLAGHAN PLEA MAY BE DENIED

Indications Said to Point to Failure of Contention That He Seeks Asylum—No Evidence He Is Being Pursued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—There are indications that within the next few days the Department of State will finally pass on the appeal submitted by counsel in behalf of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, in which the right of asylum in the United States was claimed for him on the plea that he was a political refugee, and that it would be dangerous for him to take ship home as other "seamen" do.

The answer to the plea for asylum for the Lord Mayor will, in all probability, be a final and definite "no," which all the legal talent at the disposal of and in the pay of the Villard committee of one hundred cannot circumvent.

While officials of the State Department have not made any definite statement as to the status of Mayor O'Callaghan, it is positively indicated that they do not consider him in the class of political refugees. It is pointed out that the right of asylum is granted only in cases where the person involved is sought or is being pursued by a foreign government for alleged political offenses.

Refugee Status Doubted

A review of the brief submitted to the Department of State in the closing weeks of the Wilson régime by Judge J. T. Lawless of Norfolk, and Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, on behalf of Mayor O'Callaghan, does not prove, or seek to prove, that the "seaman" Mayor is sought by the British Government.

There is nothing in the files of the Department to indicate that the government in question has asked for his apprehension. This fact by itself, according to legal precedents followed in such cases, it is indicated, would be enough to destroy the claim of the Sinn Fein Mayor and to answer the brief filed by the Lawless-Doyle combine. It is known, in fact, that the brief was filed merely to gain time and in the hope that by going over into a new administration the incident would escape further attention on the part of the government.

The status of the Mayor of Cork, it is indicated, is receiving the attention of the department in connection with other cases of passport violation and disregard of visa requirements by persons entering the United States.

No comment has been forthcoming as to what the status of Mayor O'Callaghan would be if the State Department, as is believed likely it will do, refuses to grant him the right of asylum here. It is understood, however, that he will forthwith revert to the status he occupied after William B. Wilson, former Secretary of Labor, fixed a date for his departure from the United States.

Order Disregarded

The Secretary of Labor ordered the Lord Mayor deported after President Wilson had decided in favor of the State Department's contention that Mayor O'Callaghan was in the United States illegally. Counsel for Mr. O'Callaghan never admitted that they agreed with Secretary Wilson for a special departure date for their "seaman." However, the fact that his predecessor had at the hands of the Sinn Fein lawyers, it is taken for granted that Secretary Davis is not likely to be hoodwinked. At least there has been ample warning of what is liable to happen.

PARCEL POST ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The maximum weight limit of parcel post packages exchanged between the United States and Germany has been increased from 11 to 22 pounds. It was announced at the Post Office Department yesterday. This new ruling becomes effective on April 1. "Gift packages," it was stated, are free from customs duty in Germany, up to 11 pounds, as heretofore.

FRANCE COMMENTS ON CIRCULAR NOTE

Despite Washington Denial of Note Insisting on American Rights, Press Discusses the Contents at Great Length

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The American circular note to the Allies insisting on American rights has apparently been published here prematurely. This is not the first incident of the kind. The leakage is more extraordinary because the terms, as published, were detailed and could hardly have been invented. In fact of the Washington denial and of lack of official French knowledge of the note, the newspapers nevertheless comment upon the text as though it were actually issued.

Philip Miller, a well-known publicist, says that with or without the note, one recognizes the thesis which is apparently predominating in American political circles. The United States sees that, in excluding itself from the new diplomatic system of the world, it is running against its own interests.

James Bannister remarks that the long abstention of America was inevitable, but here is her entry on the scene now that she has a government she desires.

The "République Française" adds that it is evident that American interests can only be defended if she is represented where world matters are discussed.

The "Rappel" humorously says that diplomacy cannot continue to turn in Europe like a squirrel in a cage, but must pack its bags and traverse the Atlantic.

The "Oeuvre" gives assurance to America that her voluntary absence, when great international questions are on the table is regretted, and it only depends on America to take again her place in the world council.

"Pétinax," in the "Echo de Paris" also affirms that whether the note arrives or not, its tenor corresponds to that of the recent diplomatic conversations. He assumes that America is chiefly concerned with colonial mandates such as those of Mesopotamia and Yapt. If America challenges whole decisions of the Versailles Treaty, however, the rights of Japan in Shantung are also in question.

German cables constitute a difficult problem to be settled between America and the rest of the Allies. Further decisions taken in respect of reparations, or such proposals as the 12 per cent duty on German exports are obviously matters which concern America directly or indirectly. It is, however, hoped that if the United States asserts the right of veto, there will be no desire to upset allied arrangements on reparations.

America should state definitely her desire concerning mandates, and satisfaction would if possible be given. It is recalled by "Pétinax" that there is difficulty in consequence of the treaties concluded by the Allies including that between France and Japan in February-March, 1917. France cannot deny her signature. With regard to the last, it is considered that there is surely some discrepancy between the refusal to assume responsibility in the application of the treaty and the claim to possess a veto.

CANADA PLANS TO BAR SINN FEINER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The announcement was made here on Wednesday that on the arrival of the Australian steamer Makura today, Grattan Esmonde, son of an Irish baronet, who was refused admission into Canada because of suspicions of his being on a Sinn Fein mission, will receive the same treatment as he did in the Commonwealth. Word was received by the local immigration officials from Ottawa not to permit him to land on Canadian soil. If by any means he has arranged to enter the United States, he will be put on a Seattle boat and guarded until he is landed there.

The Vancouver World stated on Wednesday that while in Victoria awaiting the sailing of the Makura, Mr. Esmonde was interviewed by the Vancouver World, but his remarks were considered too seditious for publication by the paper.

WOOL GROWERS ASK LOWER RAIL RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office HELENA, Montana—The Montana Woolgrowers Association at its annual meeting here called upon Congress to stop importations of wool. Enactment of the truth-in-fabrics bill also was asked. The association appealed to the railroads for reduced railroad rates on wool shipped to eastern warehouses and for a reduction of feeding charges for sheep in transit. Wages for sheep herders for the year were placed at \$50 a month. Ranch hands are to receive \$40 a month. During the war sheep-herders were paid \$100 a month, which includes board and lodging. Sheep-shearing prices were not decided.

A federal investigation of Standard Oil Company methods is sought by independent operators.

NEWS SUMMARY

It is now felt that in their offensive against the Turks, the Greeks may have thrown away a great opportunity of coming to an agreement by negotiation. For the Allies are said to have washed their hands of the military measures taken by both sides. But it is also possible that the Greek offensive may make a solution of the Near East problems more easy to reach. Turkish opposition to the Sèvres Treaty will be considerably weakened if the Greeks succeed in wiping out the Kemalist forces.

A temporary disturbance in the international situation has been caused by the secret visit of the former Emperor Charles to Budapest. His object was undoubtedly to reestablish the Hapsburg monarchy by a coup d'état, but Admiral Horthy, the Regent, requested him to return at once to Switzerland. He demanded that powers should be handed over to him, but without avail.

Singularly, plans for another royalist rising have been uncovered in Portugal, and arrests have been made including Count de Bertaudes, former president of the House of Peers.

Turning to the Communist outbreak in Germany, it is seen that it probably served a good purpose in revealing the existence of war matériel unknown to the Allies. Hence, the need of greater insistence upon German disarmament is being discussed. Obviously, however, the effective handling of the situation by the German Government has weakened the plea that the security police allowed by the Allies are insufficient for the country's needs.

The authenticity of the American circular note to the Allies insisting on American rights is now questioned in view of a Washington denial and the fact that France officially had no knowledge of it. Notwithstanding, the "note" has received extensive criticism in the French press, and the hope is expressed that should America assert her right of veto she will not desire to upset allied arrangements on the reparations.

The complete deadlock reached in the negotiations between the British miners and mine owners as the result of the government's intention to decontrol the mines today, shows no signs of ending. According to Mr. Hodges, of the Miners Federation, unless the government can offer a proposal acceptable to both parties work will cease in the mining districts on April 1. His remedy is to have the credit of the nation placed at the disposal of the industry as a whole until trade can show signs of a revival.

The Communist group in the British Independent Labor Party has decided to secede as a result of the refusal of the party to accept the Moscow International policy, and to join the Communist Party. It will now be possible for the Independents to formulate a more closely knit policy for parliamentary action.

The Cambridge Light Blues have defeated Oxford University in the famous annual rowing event on the Thames River by a length.

The primary aim of René Viviani's mission to the United States, as revealed to The Christian Science Monitor, is to learn from President Harding the conditions on which the United States will consent to join either in the League of Nations now in operation or in any other association of nations. It is understood that the former Premier of France is authorized to tell Mr. Harding that so far as the French Government is concerned he may make his own terms for such an association, provided the United States is to become a principal. The French feeling is that Europe needs America far more than America needs Europe, and that the European nations, therefore, will allow the United States to fix the conditions of her cooperation in order to insure her assistance in establishing stable economic conditions and a firm foundation of peace.

It is understood that Mr. Viviani is not authorized to propose cancellation of debts, but if the subject is broached will tell President Harding that France has contracted her debt to the United States and purposes to pay it.

A measure proposed to the Pennsylvania Legislature, with the approval of the state administration, provides for levying a tax on all coal produced in the State. It is estimated that this tax will bring in from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, most of which, of course, would be paid by consumers outside the State. The increase to the consumer is estimated at 17½ to 20 cents, but no guarantee is offered that the dealer would not make the rise greater.

While opinions differ on the domestic coal supply and prospect, the president of the New York Coal Exchange paints an alluring picture of the outlook for the export coal trade of the United States. Although the principal demand at present, he says, is from South America, he anticipates an early call from Europe for more coal. Figures reaching him indicate that the cost of producing coal in England, which has had the bulk of the export coal trade, is much higher than in the United States; hence he expects that American exporters will be able to undersell the British.

According to a statement issued by the Association of Railway Executives, the railroads in January suffered a deficit of \$1,167,800, and failed by \$68,439,800 to earn the amount it was estimated they would earn under the increased rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Of 202 carriers reporting to the commission, 109 failed to earn their expenses and taxes, as compared with 88 in December.

A federal investigation of Standard Oil Company methods is sought by independent operators.

MINERS MAY STRIKE IN BRITAIN APRIL 1

Workers' Leader Sees No Way of Averting Deadlock Unless Government Accepts Miners' Plan—Conferences Continue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The complete deadlock reached in the negotiations between the miners and mine owners of Great Britain shows no sign of ending as the date of decontrol, namely March 31, draws near.

A further meeting between the miners' executive and the Board of Trade took place tonight without any agreement being reached. Prior to the meeting, Sir Robert Horne and the Miners' Federation executive held a three-hour conference, after which Frank Hodges, secretary of the federation, stated that the miners' executive committee had further considered the situation in view of the notices expiring tomorrow midnight, and it was resolved that the following communication be sent to the districts:

All notices must take effect regardless of occupation in every mine and plant in the Miners' Federation.

At a later conference with the Board of Trade, Mr. Hodges demanded that the State should subsidize the coal industry and that the profits of the industry should be pooled. Sir Robert, speaking for the government, said it was impossible that the State should provide any subsidy for the coal industry. Most of the other great industries were in a worse position than coal, and it was impossible to tax the already crippled industries of the country to provide a grant for the coal trade.

At the close of the conference, it was

intimated by Herbert Smith on behalf of the Miners' Federation that the federation had decided to withdraw all workers from the coalpits, including the pumpmen and enginemen. Sir Robert pointed out the gravity of this step and offered to meet the miners' executive tomorrow. The Miners' Federation will meet again tomorrow at nine to report the result of the interview with the government.

Mr. Hodges considers that questions of a national wages board versus a district wages board, unification of the industry, as well as the adoption of a new standard of wages should be postponed for a month or two till both owners and miners have had an opportunity to go further into the study of existing conditions.

These questions, he said, cannot be settled at once, and therefore it is essential that some temporary scheme should be devised to enable the industry to keep working till a national settlement is reached.

Mr. Hodges was careful to point out that a national settlement did not necessarily mean state control, but it does throw on the government the onus of finding some temporary expedient that will provide an outlet from the present impasse.

The owners have not the means to prevent drastic reductions in the badly hit mining districts, therefore they cannot find a way out except with the assistance of the government. I feel

sure that a scheme could easily be devised that would tide us over the next three years, as well as help in the present abnormal conditions of the coal trade.

tions relating to wages and profits affecting the coal industry. Also there would be a new standard wage established, called the 1921 wage, which would include all existing district percentages, the war wage, the Sankey wage, and any other flat rate advances, which would be combined into one flat rate. With regard to profits, the federation proposes that the owners' profits shall be one-tenth the amount paid as wages.

The industry at present, Mr. Hodges said, is bankrupt, and the owners have made their proposals with the idea of bringing it back to a state of solvency, which he considers is only natural and right. But the manner in which this is to be accomplished, according to the owners' proposals, is open to severe criticism.

be very satisfied if the Harding Administration in outlining its policy should proclaim to the world such a declaration as that contained in the Knox resolution, which states that in case of such danger to the peace of the world as developed in 1914 the United States would consider itself bound to take cognizance of it.

The French attitude, it is stated, is frankly based on the fact that the allied powers need the aid of the United States to a greater degree than the United States needs them. It is for this reason that Mr. Viviani carries to President Harding the assurance of the French Government that he can name the conditions of his league or his association of nations, provided the United States takes steps to become a principal in such an association. He will tell the President that the belief is growing that without the United States the League is destined to prove futile and that American adherence and participation is deemed absolutely vital to an international concert for the maintenance of peace and the stabilization of post-war conditions.

Call at White House

Mr. Viviani conferred with President Harding yesterday for 25 minutes, and spent one hour and a half in conference with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State. He entered the office of the Secretary of State at 12 noon, accompanied by Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who introduced the special French envoy to Mr. Hughes and to President Harding. The visit to the White House took place at 4:30. The Secretary of State did not accompany the French delegation to the White House. Henry P. Fletcher, Undersecretary of State, took part in the conference at the State Department.

The strictest silence was maintained as to what took place at the conference. Announcements had been made on behalf of Mr. Viviani that any statement forthcoming must come either from the White House or from the Department of State. Secretary Hughes sent word that he had nothing to say at this time. President Harding issued the following statement:

"Mr. Viviani called to pay the compliments and utter the good wishes of the President of France to the President. He was accompanied by the French Ambassador. Mr. Viviani emphasized the desire of France to continue the friendship between the two republics and expressed gratitude to America for the great things done since his previous visit.

"The President is giving a dinner in Mr. Viviani's honor on the evening of the 5th of April."

In conformity with this policy of silence, Mr. Viviani canceled a speaking engagement at the National Press Club last night. This cancellation was the last blow to the newspaper fraternity, which has hung on the trail for days.

SOCIALIST LOSES SEAT AT ALBANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

ALBANY, New York—For the third time, the State Assembly has ousted a Socialist. After a debate which lasted all day, Henry Jager of Brooklyn, Socialist Assemblyman, was expelled on the ground that he was not a resident of New York State when he was elected last fall. The vote was 77 to 62. But one more than the necessary number of a affirmative votes cast to declare Mr. Jager's seat vacant.

A vigorous speech in his own defense was delivered by Mr. Jager, in which he sought to nullify the findings of the Judiciary Committee that he was not entitled to his seat under the Public Officers' Act, which prescribes that elective officers must be residents of the State.

A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee investigated the Jager case for two months, and reported that the allegation that he had been a resident of New Jersey at the time of his election had been sustained.

Mr. Jager contended that the report of the Judiciary Committee had been based upon prejudice. He decried any attempt to give him charity or favor, declaring that he demanded no more than "simple justice." He said that he had been forced to move to New Jersey because of domestic conditions, and that he had neither registered nor voted there.

The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Judiciary Committee to the effect that the law be amended to provide that all legislative candidates be qualified electors in the election districts in which they live.

SHIPS TO BE WITHDRAWN

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Four of the largest freighters operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in their round-the-world service are to be withdrawn, it was announced yesterday. They are 8800-ton Shipping Board vessels. Lack of sufficient freight offerings in the 25 ports of call is the reason given by the company.

COOPERATIVE STORE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—At the latest meeting of the Central Labor Council here the establishment of a cooperative store was planned for this city, wherein union working men would have shares. Several stores of this kind are already doing business in California. The retailers purchase direct from the cooperative wholesale house at San Francisco.

SOCIALISTS BARRED FROM HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Socialists have been barred from Cooper Union. They had planned to hold an amnesty meeting there next week.

FORMER EMPEROR'S COUP FRUSTRATED

Hapsburg Attempt to Regain Throne of Hungary by Winning Over Army Division Fails, According to French Advises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French Foreign Office has received to-day confirmation of the attempted coup d'état made on Sunday by the former Emperor Charles in Hungary. Information from official sources is that Charles arrived on Sunday morning at Szombathely in western Hungary. There he found a division under General Lehár and attempted to gain the General to his cause. General Lehár declared that he had sworn fidelity to Admiral Horthy, the Regent, and declined to follow the Emperor. Charles then left with two friends for Budapest.

About 1 o'clock, he went to the palace of the Regent, demanding that powers should be handed over to him. Admiral Horthy refused, advising Charles to leave for Switzerland. The former emperor departed from Budapest, but again stopped at Szombathely, where he stayed the night. Next day he once more tried to win the division of General Lehár to his cause. At Budapest there is little excitement. The garrison appears opposed to the return of the Hapsburgs and the voyage, so far as is ascertained, is a total failure.

The allied commissioners saw the Governor and reminded him that the Allies are opposed to any restoration of the Hapsburgs. Accounts, which appear to be less trustworthy, speak of a conference at Budapest in which the political chiefs, besides the Regent, took part. Charles, on entering the country, was disgusted and stayed with the bishop on Saturday night.

Count Teleky, the Premier, was summoned before the former sovereign. He left for Budapest and endeavored to persuade him to abandon all thought of claiming the throne at this juncture. The French representative denied that the French Government was favorable to Charles. Few people seem to have known of these curious movements. The Austrian Republic is taking measures to prevent repercussions.

Mr. Viviani called to pay the compliments and utter the good wishes of the President of France to the President. He was accompanied by the French Ambassador. Mr. Viviani emphasized the desire of France to continue the friendship between the two republics and expressed gratitude to America for the great things done since his previous visit.

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Germany's Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The former Emperor Charles' sudden arrival in Hungary at first occasioned great delight among the German monarchists, some of whom expressed the hope that a similar dramatic coup might be attempted by the former German Emperor. Late reports indicating the failure of Charles' attempt to regain the throne threw the German monarchists into consternation, and tonight's Conservative papers, notably the "Deutsche Zeitung," are filled with bitter taunts and attacks on him, it being declared that the former monarch need expect no sympathy from the German public, which remembers that his treachery and weakness lost Germany the war.

It is admitted here that Charles acted on thoroughly unsound advice, and, by returning to Hungary at the present moment, has completely prevented the possibility of a Hapsburg restoration. German correspondents at Budapest telegraph that the former Emperor was painfully surprised at the coldness of the reception given him in the Hungarian capital. He thought the whole population would welcome him back.

Details of Expedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—Reports from Vienna announce that the former Emperor Charles arrived in Budapest on Sunday, but at the request of the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, who advised him to leave, pointing out that his stay would be a great misfortune for Hungary. Charles left for Steinamanger, on the Austro-Hungarian frontier, where he is now at the Bishop's palace surrounded by a military guard consisting of many officers.

Ministers of the Hungarian Cabinet arrived at Steinamanger on Tuesday. Charles' arrival at Budapest was unknown to the public, but the position of the Cabinet is shaken. Shortly after the news leaked out here of Charles' departure in disguise from his villa in Switzerland, members of his suite intimated that he had left for the benefit of his health. Before proceeding to Budapest, he had made a short stay at the Bishop's palace at Steinamanger, where he was met by Count Teleky, and these two traveled to Budapest in separate motor cars.

After Admiral Horthy saw Charles personally and advised his immediate return to Switzerland, he left forthwith, accompanied by Count Teleky, but only got as far as Steinamanger, where he still remains.

Count Andrasz and Count Bethlen are also there, bringing with them official intimation that the Allies would oppose Charles' return to the Hungarian throne. It is understood that warrants have been taken out for the arrests of the persons who facilitated the visit of the exile, and an inquiry has been ordered into the international situation created by the visit. The government of the Austrian Republic on its part is said to be taking necessary precautions against a similar incident occurring in Austria.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—From Sunday, May 1, to Sunday, October 2, daylight saving will be in force in the City of Montreal, according to the decision of the Administrative

Commission, after a conference had been held with representatives of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Trades and Labor Council, and the railway and tramway companies. The railways will continue to run on standard time, as federal legislation is lacking authorizing them to do otherwise, but they will operate suburban trains at such hours as are convenient to commuters employed in municipalities where daylight saving is in effect. An effort will also be made to have all surrounding municipalities adopt daylight saving for the same period.

EXTREMISTS SECEDE FROM LABOR PARTY

Communist Minority of British Independent Labor Party Separates, Leaving Organization Stronger and More United

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SOUTHPORT, England (Wednesday)—The War Finance Corporation, a war-time agency revived to meet a post-war emergency, is cooperating closely with the Department of Commerce in the effort to sell American goods abroad.

It is especially desired to relieve the agricultural situation by finding a foreign market for the surplus goods of the farmer, and it is with that in view that a series of conferences has been arranged to take place in Washington. The first of these is set for next Monday, when a number of southern bankers will meet with Eugene Meyer Jr., the director, and other officials of the War Finance Corporation to discuss agricultural conditions in the south and possible measures of relief.

Similar conferences will be held for other representatives of the farmers of the country in which Herbert Hoover will participate.

While the War Finance Corporation is committed to helping American traders and business men to sell American goods in foreign markets, and made a specialty of helping to dispose of American cotton, before being suspended last June, it will be made clear to bankers and others that the corporation can give help only where there is adequate American security. Any security that may be obtained abroad is merely so much collateral. There is no lack of money to help American business but it must be expended according to the terms of the law creating the War Finance Corporation.

Stabilizing Element

When Mr. Meyer was urging the revival of the War Finance Corporation he warned that if the government did not lend a helping hand such conditions would exist as have come to pass, "a cessation of the ordinary processes of production and distribution of goods. If we export our temporary surplus through the assistance provided by the War Finance Corporation I maintain that we shall be introducing a stabilizing element in the marketing of our products. This will give the confidence to the commercial world that will keep prices on a par level, . . . for production will be maintained."

On the subject of cotton Mr. Meyer said that while he held no brief for it and had never had any financial interest in it, he recognized its vital importance, and he declared that "all of the upbuilding of the country that may be attributed to our favorable balance of trade for 50 years preceding 1914 is a sense made credit to the cotton crop of the United States. It is almost 25 per cent of the exports of the United States in normal times."

Stagnation in Cotton

The south has been even worse demoralized than other agricultural sections because of stagnation in cotton. The conference with southern bankers set for next Monday is the thin edge of the wedge that it is hoped will bring encouragement to the producers and business men of that section. Mr. Meyer some time ago advocated two steps for the bankers of America to take in conjunction with export merchants. The first was to consider how well export corporations might be formed to handle products, and the second the formation of one or more Edge banking corporations. These are two of the steps that Mr. Hoover has emphasized as affording an escape from the stifling of business at home through lack of foreign outlets.

If it can be shown through cotton or any other commodity which America has to sell that a flow of American products to foreign countries can be stimulated, it is believed that the tension all along the line will be lessened and that the farmers of the country can be saved from the bankruptcy with which they have been threatened.

ATTACK ON RENT BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin (Wednesday)—Another attempt is being made to kill the Milwaukee Rent Bureau. It survived a veto by Gov. James J. Blaine of an appropriation by the Legislature of \$10,000 by moving from quarters in a downtown block to the chamber of the Common Council in the City Hall. Now it faces a suit by a Milwaukee landlord asking that the Wisconsin Railroad Commission be enjoined from maintaining the bureau out of its general appropriation.

TAX LEVY IS INDORED

MONTPELIER, Vermont—The Vermont House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for a direct 20-cent levy on the State's grand tax list for the year ending June 30, 1922, and a 40-cent levy for 1923. The measure takes notice of a probable deficit at the beginning of the 1923 legislative session of about \$700,000.

"FIND YOURSELF" MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—A "Find Yourself" movement has been inaugurated among Charlotte boys of high school age by the boys department.

STANDARD FARM WAGES

LONDON, Ontario—Standardization of farm wages as a means of equalizing the distribution of unskilled labor between the city and the country districts is being widely favored in Ontario. Officials engaged by the government in immigration and employment work state that the idea could be worked out in a preliminary way by supervision on the part of the provincial and federal employment offices. It is admitted that the labor shortage on Ontario farms is not being remedied to the extent that the number of unemployed in the cities would indicate, but this is largely because of the fact that farm wages are a decidedly variable quantity. Standard wages, based on the skill and efficiency of the worker, would, it is believed, attract a sufficient number of high-class laborers to meet the situation.

PLANS FOR AIDING AMERICAN EXPORTS

War Finance Corporation Cooperating Closely With Department of Commerce—Conferences on Agriculture Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—The War Finance Corporation, a war-time agency revived to meet a post-war emergency, is cooperating closely with the Department of Commerce in the effort to sell American goods abroad.

It is especially desired to relieve the agricultural situation by finding a foreign market for the surplus goods of the farmer, and it is with that in view that a series of conferences has been arranged to take place in Washington.

The first of these is set for next Monday, when a number of southern bankers will meet with Eugene Meyer Jr., the director, and other officials of the War Finance Corporation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Test cases are pending in police court here against three clerks arrested last Monday for selling Henry Ford's weekly.

The Dearborn Independent, on downtown street corners, after a prohibitory order had been issued on advice of the city counselor. Mr. Ford's paper is engaged in a campaign against the "International Jew" and its sale was ordered stopped here for that reason.

The cases will be heard before a trial date set for April 15, when the paper will be allowed to publish again.

Similar conferences will be held for other representatives of the farmers of the country in which Herbert Hoover will participate.

While the War Finance Corporation is committed to helping American traders and business men to sell American goods in foreign markets, and made a specialty of helping to dispose of American cotton, before being suspended last June, it will be made clear to bankers and others that the corporation can give help only where there is adequate American security.

Any security that may be obtained abroad is merely so much collateral.

There is no lack of money to help American business but it must be expended according to the terms of the law creating the War Finance Corporation.

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The cases will be heard before



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Pittsburgh Again

When a cartman wishes to draw a heavy bale or box down the sidewalk he strikes in his heavy steel hook and, pulling by its handle, drags the thing along. When a woodchopper desires to pull a length of tree trunk to where he can more handily split it, he will drive his ax deep into the end and by the helve easily move the load.

But whoever outside of Pittsburgh, the city of mechanics and engineers, would conceive of moving a tall building in such fashion? Here was the problem: A city street was ordered widened; at a prominent corner stood an eight-story, brick building, with about thirty feet frontage, next it an insignificant wooden structure;—should they demolish the tall building? No; they proceed to buy the wooden place and site, demolish that, prepare a proper foundation in its stead, and to pull the eight-story structure about forty feet to one side. Thus the street will be widened, the corner lot still be surrounded by a valuable office building, and all at a minimum of cost and trouble.

Pulling eight stories of brick-constructed building is a man's job. They are today attaching steel cables to several iron shaftings piercing through the lower floors. They will shortly have a several-railed steel track under the stone foundations. Then they will command a pair of steam engines to rest up the steel cables and slide the whole, quivering mass of stone, bricks and framework to the left and over upon its new bed. There is no cause to doubt that the engines will do the reeling-up, and that Pittsburgh will again score a first prize for achievement.

Grandfather Krylov's Buttons

The absentmindedness of poets and artists and their carelessness about personal appearance has often given matter for mirth. The stories about Morris and his friends in Oxford gain in picturesqueness, from Morris' efforts to keep the others straight while gilding widely himself.

Less well known is a tale of the Russian fabulist Krylov—Grandfather Krylov as he was called, the title expressing the affection of a wide circle of friends. This delightful man and poet took life very easily, though he could hardly be called lazy since he made remarkably strenuous efforts when some subject roused him to master it—at one time it might be the Greek language, at another a Hindoo conjuring trick. But always he was absolutely and consistently indifferent about dress. Consequently it was only upon rare occasions that he made himself tidy and even then his tidiness was not always exactly correct.

Once at a big dinner party he arrived in a new evening suit, fresh from the tailor's, with the buttons still wrapped up in tissue paper. But it didn't matter, his friends were too fond of him to let him suppose they had noticed the superfluous trimming, and one very near friend found a suitable moment to remove it.

Darwin's Stand on Income Tax

The Mayor of Darwin, Australia, has become noted by his refusal for two years to pay federal income tax on the ground that Darwin had no representation in the Federal Parliament. In spite of official warnings Mayor Toupin has adhered to his determination, No Taxation Without Representation. For a time, while it was understood that the northern territory would have representation in the Federal Senate, no steps were taken to coerce the Toupinites of Darwin, but when it became known that the Mayor was leaving Darwin official action was promised. Praise and presentations, however, not penalties, have marked the departure of the Mayor. Whether the tax collector will catch him when he sets foot in southern Australia is a point which will be speedily settled.

The Bed of the Red Sea

Sir Ian Malcolm, British Government representative on the Suez Canal board, gives a charming description of the luxurious little township of Ismailia, which is the headquarters of the company. The executive of the undertaking is practically entirely French and therefore, it is not surprising to learn that behind a broad belt of tall trees and waving palms one finds a town that is purely French in atmosphere and management.

"Here is the residence where I am now staying with Mr. Jonart, the president; buildings, schools, shops, are all French, in fact you feel that you are living in a smart French seaside resort where roses, violets and strawberries abound throughout

the year, but if you go a mile in any direction from the lake you come to the end of civilization and are faced by the desert."

This lake, the Large Bitter Lake, is more than 10 miles long, and was at one time part of the Red Sea, but for centuries it had been dried up and had become part of the desert. Across this depression the canal was dug, the sides and bottom were prepared and when all was ready the waters of the Mediterranean were allowed to flow in. It took four months to fill this ancient bed of the Red Sea.

THE BIRDS OF CLOUDLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A little paper-covered book, loose leaves hanging by a thread, picked up from no one knows where, comes to light in turning out a cupboard. A comedy, written somewhere about 2300 years ago, and a translation made in 1833 from the Greek text by Dr. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, regius professor of Greek, adapted and reproduced with due regard for the requirements of modern taste, and the accurate production of ancient theatrical customs, for a performance by members of the University of Cambridge in that year.

Echoing down more than 2000 years comes the laughter—the something which the tragic muse has lost, the something that still is fresh and will ever be fresh, that is of today as it was 400 years before the beginning of the Christian era.

It is all so simple, it might be Arthur Roberts walking on to the stage instead of Pelethairos and Euelides—the former carries a crow, the latter a jay.

Scene, a wild tract, with bush and rock, a tree in distance, all of which except for the tree might be describing the scenery where the little paper-book was found and where, over a furnace-bush fire, while the wind howled over the wild tract, the comedy of Athens brought a bubbling sense of laughter; a comedy so simple and silly but so perfect in its art that one can understand how to the poet the Greek people denied nothing; how they offered him all and everything to fashion as he chose. Deities, political institutions, their public and private life, they surrendered to the poet.

When the troubles of the spring and summer of 415 B. C. had embittered and afflicted the Athenian public, when Nikias, by his inaction during the rest of the year, was losing the best chance of capturing Syracuse, the poet would seek to divert his townsmen to deal from behind his comic shield a sharp slap in the face to Lampon, Diopethes and the whole confederacy of priests, soothsayers and oligarchs. And this Aristophanes could dare to do because he was a great poet of a people proud enough to obey no laws but those of their own making, great enough to laugh at their own follies, a vigorous, youthful people, who could hail with acclamation the purpose of the "Birds," which was arrived at providing the antidote to the religious fury which was then the bane of Athens.

What arrested the attention and heightened the enjoyment of the little paper-covered book was not only the youth of Athens but the youth of the English university where the "Birds" of Aristophanes was performed on those November and December nights in 1883, by those whose names have become household words.

The committee which had the task of proving how far it is possible for an ancient Greek comedy, performed under favorable circumstances, to appeal to the sympathies of a modern audience, reckoned among its members Professor Colvin, Oscar Brown, Austin Leigh, Mr. H. J. C. Cutt and Mr. A. C. Benson.

Enter Prometheus disguised and under a sunshade.

Pro.—Me Miserable! mind Zeus sees me not.

Is Pelethairos in?

Pro.—Hello, who's here? What wraps are these?

Pro.—Do you any some god behind me?

Pro.—Not I, upon my honor, who are you?

Pro.—Inform me then what time of day it is.

Pro.—What time of day? The early afternoon. But who are you?

Pro.—Toward four o'clock or later?

Pro.—Well then I will unveil (throws off disguise).

Pro.—Prometheus, my dear friend!

Pro.—Stop, stop, don't shout.

Pro.—Be quiet, don't call out my name.

I'm lost forever if Zeus view me here.

But while I'm telling you the news from heaven

Just take this sunshade, will you hold it up?

Pro.—My head so that the gods mayn't see me?

Pro.—Bravissimo! A good device indeed, Of true Promethean fancy. Come be quick.

Step under, and then speak without alarm.

As the translator says, much of the local tone of the comedy and much of the spirit of the political allusions must be lost upon an audience separated by 23 centuries from those for whom the play was originally written, still, the ridicule cast upon the superstitions of the time is clear in its mirth-provoking simplicity, and as understandable today as it was then, more understandable, perhaps, than it was in 1883, when there was still some nonsense about birds and crystals and signs.

The Lakonians, the affected minority who admired and imitated the Spartans, and wore their hair long, and the sycophants and plebeians, vendors and other products of a disturbed nation with whom the birds have a drastic way of dealing, are not unknown types even in these days. And the two wanderers in the wild tract with their crow and their Jay and baggage of cooking utensils, seeking a city where they will be free from the litigation and expense of Athens, which they have left, are not only mirth provoking but sympathetic, as in their longing for a country a little further removed from earth, even if they have to find their way to the clouds through laughter.

SHIP FIGUREHEADS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

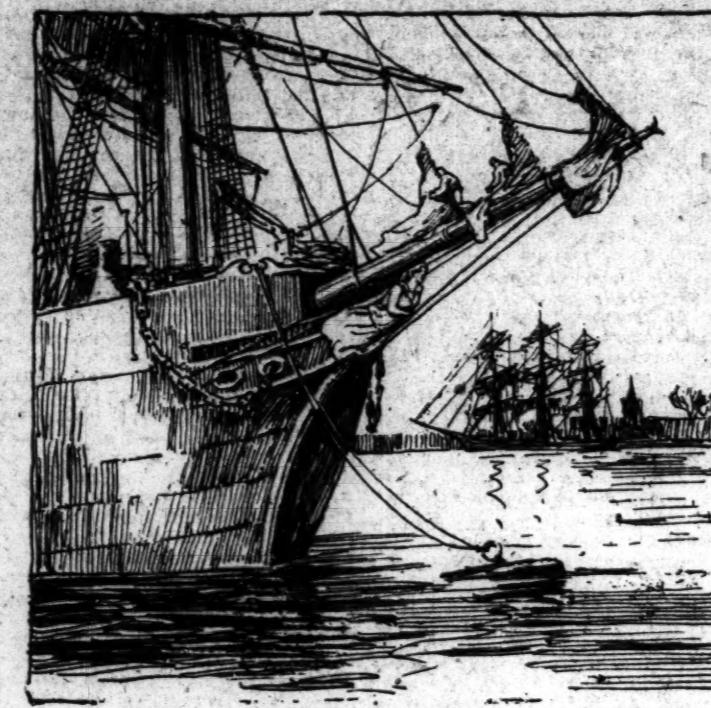
There are quite a number of likely theories about the origin of the figurehead in ships, and—as is really very often the case—the probability is that they are all in the long run more or less correct.

The first figurehead had probably a sort of combined religious and warlike purpose, being intended to represent some tribal deity whose assistance in a fight corner was thus insured to his votaries, and at the same time to strike terror into the breasts of enemies. A good example of this primitive form of figurehead is to be found in the decorated totem poles with their array of countenances—human, bird, and animal—which the Pacific Coast Indians used to stick up in the prows of their war canoes. And

noteworthy examples may here be appropriately given.

Sometimes the figurehead—which of course always illustrated in some way the name of the ship—was a portrait of an actual person. The famous James Baines of the Australian Black Ball Line—by the way, it's one of the apparent anomalies of nautical parlance that the James Baines should be displayed a bust of his namesake and owner, and to be a very good likeness. The China clipper Nightingale similarly carried a bust, in this case the subject being Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, in whose honor the vessel was named.

Of historical characters we have Marco Polo, the medieval explorer, a full-length figure of whom was borne by the Black Baller of that name; the hero Leonidas as the figurehead of the famous Thermopylae. Andrew Jackson, Paul Revere and Paul Jones; and Red Jacket, the Indian chieftain who gave his title to the fast packet of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Nelson's day it was often some goddess or nymph in flowing drapery

the Norseman of old in his longship did very much the same, setting up in the bow of the vessel the roughly wrought image of his particular favorite from the Viking mythology.

The Norseman also used, as we know, to form a protective armor of a primitive kind for his ship by disposing the hide shields of the fighting men along the gunwale; and so we come to another aspect of the development of the figurehead. In later days, when armorial bearings came in, this practice was still continued, providing also an opportunity for the knights to exhibit their devices and mottoes according to the medieval custom, just as in a tournament on land. Naturally, of course, the shield of the most important personage on board would have the place of honor at the bow, and so by degrees it would become considered as an integral part of the ship itself, and the actual shield would be replaced by a carved and gilded reproduction.

Birds, beasts and reptiles were frequent subjects: the British clipper Flying Spur had as figurehead a winged spur, the crest of the Jardine family, surmounted by a head carved in wood of one of Sir Robert Jardine's best horses, also named Flying Spur. The American Sea Witch for once departed from the tradition of the connection between figurehead and name. For she carried as a figurehead a richly gilded Chinese dragon, symbolizing her future career in the China trade. Sea Serpent had a particularly realistic reptile with scales of green and gold, and Surprise an American eagle with outspread wings.

Although the figurehead is primarily a feature of the sailing ship, it was found in some of the earlier steamers, and up to recent times was carried on certain liners built with clipper bows, notably the Canadian Pacific ships in the China service. The Empress of India had a handsome bust of Queen Victoria as a figurehead, but the later vessels on the run have no such adornment.

Where have they gone, all the carven images, all the figures comely and fantastic, beautiful and ugly, ancient and modern, which have gazed out over so many oceans from the bows of the ships of bygone centuries? It is a strange thought that such hundreds of them should have gone and left no trace behind. They linger, the stragglers of that vast carved army, in ship-breakers' yards here and there, or in the gardens of seafaring men, or as monuments in seafaring churchyards, or now and then in the museums of seaport towns. But for the most part they are gone, like the ships of which they were part, living on for a time in the memories of the men who knew them, the names of the men who made them forgotten, if they were ever known.

A fine—a very few—still survive to gaze over the waste of waters. Is it fancy, or do they indeed wear a kind of lost and wistful look . . . like a maritime Rip Van Winkle who finds himself in a changed and unfamiliar world, to which he cannot quite adjust himself?

Back Bay Chivalry

Who says that chivalry has fled the land since equal suffrage came to town? It happened on one of those rambling cross-town cars which seem to wander at will through Boston's maze of streets. The modern knight in conductor's uniform, whose mild manners and pleasant face would have graced a librarian's calling, came upon the lady in distress clutching parcels and a strap. Leaning forward, he grasped the lapel of a convenient passenger and pulled him to his feet with a gently reproving, "Give the lady your place, boy! Don't you know the Back Bay is noted for its politeness?" Sir Conductor bowed the lady no longer in distress to the vacant seat, and the car continued its journey with a load of smiling passengers.

SPRING COMES TO THE ROUND TABLE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We were lucky, as you observed, stranger, to find the Poet sitting alone at the Round Table the other afternoon. It was true that he appeared deeply engrossed in reading a many-paged letter from which he occasionally raised his eyes to gaze dreamily at a solitary purple crocus in blossom just outside our window. But, you whispered, stranger, that here was an excellent opportunity to listen to a monologue by our friend, without the usual interruptions of the irreverent Bondsalesman. Your only fear was that the Poet might not be in the mood for talking. His letter, whatever it was, seemed to interest him deeply. He was reading it, a paragraph at a time, with long pauses for meditation, while staring at the crocus. A gentle south breeze made the little flower nod, but it was a reassuring nod, as much as to say "See, I can prove spring has come; in spite of that heap of grimy snow in the shadow of the roof cornice."

It was a pity, stranger, that no sooner had you prepared a question on the ethical teachings of Confucius to ask the Poet than the irrepressible Bondsalesman should come bursting into the room. You may never know what the Poet thinks of Confucius, for a Chinese sage is not a man to discuss with the Bondsalesman. Thus you lost a golden opportunity, stranger, and were compelled to take such conversation as chance offered.

"We'll be on the summer greens next week!" shouted the Bondsalesman joyfully, as he began to scribble a hasty telegram. "What do you think of that? It's spring all right."

"So I see," murmured the Poet, with his eye dreamily upon the crocus flower. "It is spring and the road winds through the Morden hills, leading down neither to Camelot nor to Canterbury—but to another Avalon, perhaps, carpeted with arbutus and a little after, gloried with mountain laurel. And yet I should like to see the blue smoke lying in streaks in the sunlight over Camelot."

"What in the name of squirrel food are you talking about?" shouted the Bondsalesman, pleased that the Poet was performing so well for you, stranger.

"In the spring," the Poet replied, quietly, as if the Salesman's query had been made with quintessential politeness. "I think of all the things I like—Malory, Chancer, wood-violets, and my present friends—this letter, for instance," and he smiled at the bundle of pages he held in his hand.

The Salesman grinned broadly and wistfully, with elaborate meaning.

"Ah, ha!" From a lady, I presume," the Salesman said.

"There is nothing you will not pre-serve," said the Salesman, "but an owl is not a good omen."

"It's not that," said the Salesman, "but it's a broken glass window."

There was a long pause, for the mood of sentimental introspective anecdote seemed to have settled upon all of us. We appeared to be busy with our own thoughts, while the crocus went on nodding outside, as if agreeing perfectly with our mood.

The Salesman grinned broadly and wistfully, with an awfully good scowl. It was Bill who dragged me through all my examinations. If it hadn't been for Bill I never would have understood what all that literature was about—Hark, hark, the lark, and all that stuff. Bill was like you—it was easy for him."

"I thank you for the compliment," said the Poet, and "I'm quite certain Stephen would like to meet you, for I doubt if Stephen, living so far away, has ever met anyone just like you. It would probably be a good experience for all four of us."

"Fine!" exclaimed the Salesman. "We might get up a four-ball foursome!"

"We might," agreed the Poet. "I'll cable Stephen in the morning."

Any irony was meant, it appeared to be lost upon the Bondsalesman.

I believe you remarked afterward, stranger, that you were glad you had not brought up the subject of Con-

fusion.

The Poet smiled sympathetically.

"Some persons make fresh resolutions on New Year's Day; I don't," the Poet continued. "I make mine when I see the first crocus in blossom. On my way here I pass a house every day with a warm patch of earth close to its brick walls. Every February I begin to watch. First, there is a little spear of green sticking up, pushing through withered creeper leaves. Then I say to myself 'the year has turned—spring is on the way,' and in March my spear of green never fails me. Even through a covering of snow it will send up its purple blossom. It is then I think of my friends and resolve that this year they shall mean still more to me. This is an extra-

GREEN TWILIGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Green twilight after cloudy noon And afternoon of sweeping rain— The quivering trees drip quietly, And in the southwest sky the moon Swings, cut of silver, sharp and plain, And glitters in the green twilight.

A whip-poor-will begins to call From some deep shadow-haunted vale; The level fields gleam mistily Under the moon, and over all The steady stars look very pale And distant in the green twilight.

ABOUT THE CROW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

JANUARY RAILWAY DEFICIT \$1,167,800

Carriers Failed by \$68,439,800 to Earn What Was Expected Under New Rates—109 Failed to Earn Expenses and Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Further evidence of the serious condition of the railroads of the country is given in a statement issued yesterday by the Association of Railway Executives.

The railroads are shown to have suffered a deficit of \$1,167,800 in January, while 109 out of 202 carriers reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission failed to earn their expenses and taxes, compared with 82 in December. Of these, 48 were in the eastern district of the United States, 16 in the southern, and the remaining 48 in the western districts.

As a result of this deficit the carriers, it is said, failed by \$68,439,800 to earn the amount which it was estimated they would earn under the increased rates as fixed by the commission in accordance with the Transportation Act. Under this act rates were to be established so as to yield to the carriers a return of 6 per cent on their tentative valuation fixed for rate-making purposes by the commission.

Operating Revenues

The statement continues in part as follows:

"Total operating revenues for January were \$463,834,000, or an increase of 5 1/2 per cent over those for the same month in 1920, while total operating expenses were \$442,674,000, an increase of 8 3/5 per cent over those for the previous January. The net railway operating income, however, was a decrease of 130.8 per cent under that for January, 1920.

"Of the total operating revenues for January, \$225,584,000 were derived from freight traffic, or an increase of only 4 1/5 per cent, compared with those for the previous January, despite an increase in rates effective last August, approximating 33 1/3 per cent. Passenger revenues for all the carriers totaled \$105,547,000, or an increase of only 14.305 per cent compared with those for the corresponding month last year. An increase of 20 per cent in passenger fares also went into effect last August. The small percentage of increase in freight and passenger revenues, however, is due to the fact that business during the month fell off, the net ton miles for freight decreasing approximately 14.7 per cent and passenger miles approximately 8% per cent, compared with January, 1920.

"The net operating income of the carriers for the five months beginning on September 1, when the guaranty period ended, totals \$225,167,000, which would be at the annual rate of return of 2.84 per cent on their tentative valuation. For the first four months their net operating income was at the annual rate of 3.40 per cent.

Total Operating Revenues

"With only the report of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad missing, the total operating revenues of the carriers in the eastern district were \$212,844,000, or an increase of 11.3 per cent, over those for January, 1920, while total operating expenses were \$206,350,000 or an increase of 7.5 per cent, over those for the corresponding month last year. The net operating income showed a deficit of \$4,784,000, which was, however, 51.7 per cent less than that for the same month last year, when there was also a deficit.

"Complete reports from the southern district gave the total operating revenues as \$78,557,000, or an increase of 6.7 per cent, over one year ago, while operating expenses were \$71,441,000 which was an increase of 7.8 per cent over January, 1920. The net operating income was \$3,616,000, or a decrease of 8.2 per cent, compared with that for the previous January.

"Reports from the western district showed that the operating revenues of the carriers there were \$177,423,000, or a decrease of 1.9 per cent, compared with one year ago, while operating expenses were \$164,652,000, which was an increase of 4% per cent over those for the corresponding month one year ago. The net operating income, which totaled only \$20,200, was approximately 100 per cent below that for the same month in 1920."

"As there are 87 Class I railroads in the western district—roads whose operating revenues exceed \$1,000,000 monthly—the \$200 net operating income, divided equally among them, gives each road the insignificant sum of approximately \$2.30 net operating income for the month of January.

CHANGE IN PUBLIC WAREHOUSE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Fully one-half the 6,000,000 tons now shipped annually by rail by Detroit manufacturers to Atlantic seaports would be sent through an improved St. Lawrence River. William H. Adams of the Detroit Board of Commerce told members of the International Joint Waterway Commission at the hearing here yesterday. There would be a saving of \$6 to \$10 a ton, he said. W. L. Harding, former Governor of Iowa, said that 80 per cent of Iowa's 1920 corn crop still is in Iowa corn cribs because cars have not been available to move it. By utilizing a water route to Boston, he said that the annual corn crop of 400,000,000 bushels could be moved with a great saving of cars. The commission includes Obadiah Gardner, who was reinstated by President Harding, following the protest against his dismissal by President Wilson.

Steamers Change Hands

Augusta, Maine—The Eastern Steamship Lines have accepted the offer of \$248,000 made by the Kennebec Navigation Company for the purchase of the steamers City of Rockland, City of Bangor and two smaller steamers, according to a statement made by C. H. Crosby, president of the latter company. Thrice-weekly service between Boston and Kennebec River points will commence about June 1.

DRYER DAYS AHEAD EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The nation will settle down in the next year or two, said Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, yesterday, to a more complete observance of prohibition laws and there will be less bootlegging. Prohibition enforcement is at present a hard job, he added, and dockets of district attorneys are crowded with cases awaiting action.

CLEAN-UP WEEK PLANS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cooperation on the part of towns and an increasing interest in the larger cities of New England is noted by the committees in charge of the Clean-Up and Paint-Up Week, which will be observed

INDEPENDENT OIL PRODUCERS APPEAL

Claim Is Made That Standard Has Cut Price Below a Fair Market Value in Effort to Drive Rivals Out of the Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Independent oil operators in the Oklahoma field are seeking the aid of the government through a federal investigation of the recent action of the Standard Oil companies, which, it is claimed, resulted in cutting the price of the oil in the Walters field "grossly and inconceivably below the fair market value." The independent operators claim that the move is the beginning of a drive by the Standard Oil Company to drive them entirely out of the field.

The appeal for a federal investigation is preliminary to a move for the organization of more than 200 independent operators of Oklahoma in an appeal to Congress to enact legislation divorcing pipe line carriers from the business of oil production.

Efforts are being made to force the Administration to declare its attitude toward a continuation of the policy adopted by the Standard Oil companies since the election, under which the independent operators claim unjust discriminations have been made against them.

By cutting the price of oil in the Walters field from \$1.75 to \$1, the Standard group, controlling all the pipe lines in the field, already have become entangled in the meshes of the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior.

Estimated New Tax Income

Legislative statisticians make these estimates on the yearly income from the various proposed taxes: Coal, \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000; amusements, \$750,000 to \$1,000,000; gasoline, \$1,000,000.

However, the only sources of taxation the Sprout-Crow leadership has agreed upon are hard coal, billboards, amusements, gasoline and direct inheritances.

The first shot in the Administration's revenue campaign was loosed yesterday, when the coal tax bill was introduced. In this connection, it is argued on behalf of the tax that, since only 18 per cent of Pennsylvania anthracite is consumed within the borders of the Commonwealth, the major portion of the tax will be borne by outsiders.

Increased Cost to Consumer

The average price of nut and stove coal sold at the mines is said to be \$7.50 to \$8 a ton, which would mean that the tax is finally placed on the consumer, that the householder would pay 17 1/2 to 20 cents additional for his coal.

The attention of the Indian Bureau was first called to the state of affairs when one of the independent companies filed complaint with the corporation commission of Oklahoma, charging that the Magnolia Petroleum Company and the Magnolia Pipe Line Company recently reclassified oil being produced in the Walters field to the level of the oil in the Healdon field, thereby reducing the price from \$1.75 to \$1.

The independents claim that the gravity of Walters field oil is 34, while the gravity of the Healdon field oil is only 28, and that the Magnolia companies are thus guilty of discrimination in reclassifying it. In the complaint, the independents charge that the Magnolia Petroleum Company owns thousands of acres of undeveloped lands in the territory, and that the Magnolia Pipe Line Company seeks to hold down the development of its properties in order that the former company may take the lead in development enterprises. The object in doing this, it is charged, is to run huge quantities of oil in storage at a price grossly below the fair market value of the Walters product. This is held to be "unjust and unlawful discrimination" against other producers.

Former Order Recalled

The petition recalls the Magnolia's order of January 1, 1921, reducing pipe line rates 50 per cent and offering producers storage contracts on the remainder, and that after storage contracts were signed, calling for payments at the market price, price reductions began. The upshot of this situation was the Magnolia's latest order taking the Walters field out of the Healdon's class and placing it in the Healdon's class.

Unable to ship their product to market, most of the smaller independent operators were compelled to accept the reduced price and put half their stock in storage at a price later to be fixed by the Magnolia companies. Hundreds of Indian holders of leases are suffering as a result of the alleged discrimination, and have appealed to the government for redress through the Indian Bureau agents.

Congress May Be Appalled To

The independent operators are preparing to resist this alleged unjust discrimination to the last ditch. Under the leadership of the National Oil Development Company, through its Washington attorneys, they are planning to carry their fight to Congress unless the Interior Department takes necessary action to protect them. It is understood that more than 200 independent operators are being grouped in an organization and are trying to secure the services of a former Cabinet officer to take charge of their fight.

A nice question of rate-making authority is involved in the ultimate decision of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission on the complaint of the independents. If the commission finds the Magnolia companies guilty of discrimination, the question is raised to determine whether the verdict will not mean that the commission has the authority to fix the price on crude oil. The case is unique in Oklahoma oil history.

CLEAN-UP WEEK PLANS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cooperation on the part of towns and an increasing interest in the larger cities of New England is noted by the committees in charge of the Clean-Up and Paint-Up Week, which will be observed

the first week in May. A silver loving cup, to replace that won by Manchester, New Hampshire, after three years' leadership in "cleaning up," will be offered and a silk flag is to be given as a prize to the school children in towns of 5000 population or less who give the most aid to their local committees. Newspapers, business men, city officials and organizations have been enlisted in the campaign.

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COMMUNITY PLAN FOR GRADE SCHOOL

Detroit City Council Provides Funds for Development of Method of Instruction With Full Use by the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Further development of the intermediate school, under the platoon system of instruction, to make the school the forum of the community, is proceeding in Detroit. The first school here to include all these features will probably be built this year, others to follow as soon as possible.

The community center plan is to be developed highly in the first of these schools, with exceptional advantages for recreation to be provided. Eleven acres comprise the site for the first of these schools, and an athletic field, with parts set aside for all branches of sport, will be included, to be open during the day to the public as well as to the school children.

The school will be a combination of athletic club, community center and school. To make the building popular in the community life, it will be thrown open to meetings and gatherings in the evening and during the day when not occupied by classes. The city council has appropriated \$750,000 for the construction of this school.

The platoon system of instruction for intermediate schools, seventh to ninth grades, inclusive, developments in which are being followed closely by many of the larger cities, will be extended to the highest degree in this school. No class will go through its day's studies in one room. For every subject there is a change of classes and teachers, so that the facilities for each kind of instruction are permanent features of the room in which the studies are undertaken. By being able to concentrate on fewer subjects, teachers in the intermediate schools, as in high schools, are able to develop themselves more fully along their particular lines.

The new school will be a model in simplicity and economy of construction. Every effort will be made to gain the ultimate of utility.

FRENCH VIEW OF DEMAND ON GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Capt. Paul Perigord, the distinguished French soldier, lectured here lately at a meeting of the Women's Club he said: "The Japanese problem is not a California or a United States problem; it affects the countries of the world.

He characterized the present invasion of Germany as being simply justice taking its course. Germany, he said, was the most prosperous country in Europe today. She has not changed at all; she does not know she has been beaten, and is utterly unrepentant, assuming an innocent pose.

He said the demand on Germany by the Allies was a merciful one. Captain Perigord said the United States ought to help Europe to recover, not only by extending financial credits, but also by giving her friendship.

"We have been unfair to President Wilson, and in 20 years the verdict will be different. The mission, the ideal of President Wilson, is the ideal we shall all come to in time: the brotherhood of man. He was in advance of his time, but the future will justify his great purpose."

STANDING OF PASS HOLDERS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pass holders on the Boston & Maine Railroad must be standees if paying passengers cannot be seated. B. R. Pollock, general manager, has issued to all conductors an order that this rule be enforced strictly. Should the seated holder of a pass fail to rise voluntarily, conductors are instructed to ask them to do so quietly and unobtrusively. Failure to comply with this will be made the subject of report to headquarters, which will take disciplinary action.

WATER FREIGHTS REDUCED

HOUSTON, Texas—The Mallory and Morgan lines announce a reduction of 16 cents in the rate of cotton by water from Galveston to New York, or from 66 cents to 50 cents a hundred, effective May 10. The Morgan Line, in addition, will equalize rates out of New Orleans with the new Galveston rate. The rate recently was reduced to 46 cents at New Orleans, and it will be advanced to 50 cents.

A constant volume of water is of great importance in an island like this, for the alternative would be impounding a great store of water held in reserve in huge reservoirs built for the purpose. This course would be in any case difficult in a white limestone country, where there are likely to be settlements in the soil.

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REPORT TELLS OF OPEN SHOP DRIVE

Bureau of Industrial Research Finds That Evidence Shows That Aim of Movement Is to Destroy Labor Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Who is behind the open shop drive in the United States, and where is it going?

The Bureau of Industrial Research is publishing a pamphlet on this subject. It discusses the history, sponsors and activities of the campaign; considers whether the movement is being promoted by strongly centralized organizations or whether it has arisen spontaneously in many localities; describes the open shop associations like the Associated Employers of Indianapolis, Indiana; Associated Industries of Seattle, Washington, of Montana and of Paterson, New Jersey, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Employers Association of Louisville, Kentucky, and others. It shows what these associations mean by "the American plan," "square deal for all," "Americanism, freedom, prosperity," "product of an open shop," "American plan of employment," etc.

And it gives a table showing the geographic extension of the campaign and explains its relations with the private detective agencies whose activities in industry Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has just denounced.

What the Open Shop Is

In the first chapter of the report the question: "What is the open shop?" is answered in part as follows:

"Never before has America seen an open shop drive on a scale so vast as that which characterizes the drive now sweeping the country. Never before has an open shop drive been so heavily financed, so efficiently organized, so skillfully generated. The present drive flies all the flags of patriotic war-time propaganda. It advances in the name of democracy, freedom, human rights, Americanism."

"On January 21, 1921, a national conference of state manufacturers associations was held in Chicago. One of the principal objects of this conference was to forward a national open shop drive. The following letter appears in the proceedings of this conference:

"The factory of which I am the head has no difficulties in relation to labor. We have signs in every department reading as follows:

"This is an American shop, run on an American plan by ... Americans." "As soon as a person reads this he knows at once where he stands in his efforts to bring about a closed shop, industrial democracy, and all of the other hot air topics."

Federal Council's Report

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has issued a statement in which it is declared that 'the relations between employers and workers throughout the United States are seriously affected at this moment by a campaign which is being conducted for the open shop policy—the so-called American plan of employment. These terms are now being frequently used to designate establishments that are definitely anti-union. Obviously a shop of this kind is not an open shop, but a closed shop—closed against members of labor unions.'

"By way of completing this brief definition of the open shop, we turn to a manufacturer, Ernest G. Draper, president of the American Creosoting Company. In a letter to the Weekly Review, Mr. Draper himself puts the question: What does the campaign for the open shop really signify? And he answers:

"We shall continue to think that a break-up of trade unionism would set back the hands of the industrial clock a century, and lead to a procession of evil conditions, such as long hours, unfair wages, child labor, and the like, which we thought had been cured once and for all. This is a free country, however, and our opinions are not sacrosanct just because they are our own. But do not let us permit any man or any group of men to cloud the issue. If there is to be a fight, let it be a fair fight with fair weapons. Otherwise it is an underhand, dirty fight, vicious to the last degree, and ultimately bound to react with disastrous effect upon all employers, whether they are responsible for it or not."

"The open shop drive, then—in the opinion of these competent authorities, is a drive to destroy the unions, the organized labor movement of America."

MEMPHIS ANNOUNCES REDUCED RENTALS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Local News

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—The Carter Apartments, one of the most fashionable here, yesterday announced a \$15 reduction in rentals, effective May 1. This is the first rental reduction here in several years. Other apartment owners indicated that they would follow suit.

LENS ORDERED IN 1914 IS DELIVERED

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.—Revel of the German glass cutting and grinding industry, suspended to a great extent during the war, has been evidenced by the arrival here of a 20-inch lens for the great telescope at Van Vleck Observatory of Wesleyan University. The lens was ordered in 1914 from a cutting firm in Jena, Germany, a few days before

war was declared. For six years the glass works remained idle, but in recent months they resumed activity and executed the order.

With installation of the lens, officials of the observatory here will proceed with plans to determine stellar distances; cooperating with the Greenwich Observatory in England, the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory, the Yerkes Observatory and the observatories at the University of Virginia, Swarthmore, Northwestern and Allegheny. The telescope to be used here has a 26-inch aperture and a focal length of 26 feet.

QUEBEC TO CONTROL TRANSPORT OF LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A bill regarding the possession and transportation of alcoholic liquors, supplementing the Alcoholic Liquor Act, sanctioned some weeks ago by the Lieutenant-Governor, has been passed by the Quebec Legislature. The new law is entitled "The Alcoholic Liquor Possession and Transportation Act," and it will apply to the whole Province of Quebec. It is provided "that no alcoholic liquor shall be kept, possessed or transported in the Province except by or for the Quebec Liquor Commission, and the following other exceptions: In accordance with the provisions of the Alcoholic Liquor Act, by those who have acquired it from the Quebec Liquor Commission; in the residence of any persons for personal consumption and not for sale, provided it has been acquired by and delivered to such person, in his residence, previous to May 1, 1921, or has been acquired by him since such date, from the Quebec Liquor Commission, by any distiller licensed by the Government of Canada for the manufacture of alcohol or spirits, or by any wine manufacturer, who may keep for sale in his manufacturing establishment or warehouse in the Province any alcoholic liquor manufactured by him, and may ship the same out of the Province or sell it to the Quebec Liquor Commission, as provided in the Alcoholic Liquor Act, or by a brewer holding a permit; as to beer manufactured by him, and by those lawfully purchasing such beer."

It is provided also that "nothing in this act or the Alcoholic Liquor Act shall be construed as forbidding the continuous transportation with or without transhipment, of alcoholic liquor through the Province from any place outside the Province to any other place also outside the Province, provided that the transportation of any alcoholic liquor without a bill of lading showing shipment from one place outside the Province to another place also outside the Province shall create a conclusive presumption that the said liquor is intended for delivery within the Province."

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LABOR AGAINST ANY WAGE REDUCTIONS

Persistent Belief Held by British Trade Unionists That Organized Attempt Is to Be Made to Reduce Standard of Living

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Wherever one goes in trade union circles the most persistent and dominant note is the undisguised belief that an organized attempt is to be made by employers upon the standards of the workers' living. Whether it be coal, engineering, cotton or railways that is discussed, there is a deep-rooted feeling that plans are laid to take advantage of the prevailing slump in trade to reduce wages.

This attitude it should be remembered is not the result of the "repeated warnings" in the columns of Labor journals, but built upon incidents that have been brought to the attention of union officials with a view to intervention. It is possible, of course, to read into any trifling and insignificant act that which one looks for. And, though nothing but contempt can be cultivated at the attempt to "undermine" wages standards through subterfuge and little petty acts of parsimony, the conclusion is forced upon one that there is a tendency on the part of certain Labor leaders to read too much into some of the incidents referred to.

Mr. Hill, the general secretary of the Boilermakers Society, indignantly protests against a reduction in the earnings of apprentices, and alleges that this is but the introduction to the much wider movement to reduce the wages of shipbuilders generally. Proceeding to warn employers of the danger of playing with fire, he says that "should they (the employers) attempt to enforce a reduction, they may tempt workmen to take more drastic and more effective steps than were taken by the workmen of the same trade in Italy."

The Italian Fiasco

There are people who would regard the foregoing not so much as a warning to employers as a suggestion to work-people to follow the lead to Italian workmen, who seized the factories in a vain and futile attempt to solve their difficulties. Mr. Hill must have left the conference with the employers at York in a bitter frame of mind, and had not quite recovered his usual optimism when he sat down and penned the above; for no responsible official would be guilty of such an indiscretion, especially at a time when there are mouths to be fed and men are quickly and easily driven to extremes.

What Mr. Hill has forgotten to remind his members is the fact that of the many fiascos produced by irresponsible elements in the course of the past few years in order to set society right, the Italian idea of capturing the well-known Bianchi works is the last word. After depositing the directors and other heads of departments and running the factory in accordance with their own theories for a few weeks, the fact was gently but firmly borne upon the leaders that things were not working out quite like the book. In the first place, things were not being produced in sufficient quantities; secondly, even when they were, there were difficulties in the way of selling them. To the credit of the leaders, however, they acknowledged their mistake magnificently and invited the managing director to resume his former position.

Joint Control Needed

There is not the slightest reason in the world to believe, if the English workmen were to emulate the experiment of the Italians, that they would achieve any greater measure of success. If Mr. Hill would inquire among the most thoughtful students in his own organization, men even who are convinced of the need for joint control by the workers in industry, they will tell him that much as they believe in the theory that Labor, in the evolution of society, is ultimately destined to take over and control industry, in the present stage of industrial organization and lack of technical and administrative knowledge on their part, the time is simply not ripe for any such experiment.

One cannot quarrel with the boilermakers' secretary for not being right up to date and in line with what is regarded, rightly or wrongly, as the advanced section of the trade union movement; but one can pick a bone with him when, in an effort to march in step with the industrialists within the union, he gives as a reason for the warning that employers were refusing to stabilize wages.

Reduction v. Increase

If the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is not very much misinformed, Mr. Hill was a party to the agreement between the Engineering and National Employers Federation on the one hand and the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation and the National Federation of General Workers, on the other, to stabilize wages for a period of six months from December 15, 1920. To simplify matters, not to get mixed up with federations, this means, that representatives of engineering and shipbuilding employers on the one side and of the skilled and unskilled workers on the other, agreed to allow wages to remain undisturbed for a period of six months from the above date; this as a compromise to a demand for a reduction in wages by employers and a demand for an increase in wages by the unions.

Now, whether the Boilermakers Society has, or has not, declined to be bound by the agreement arrived at with the federation, to which it is

ECONOMIC VALUE OF UPPER SILESIA

It Is Claimed That the Possession of Coal Mines of Upper Silesia Is Needed for Poland's Economic Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Most of the western economists are said to be of opinion that Upper Silesia is economically so closely knit with Germany that its severance would cause an economic upheaval in Germany of a revolutionary character, and, what is of greater moment, might thwart the development of German economic life to such an extent as to damage the capacity of that country to pay to the Allies the indemnities imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. This view is strongly supported by J. M. Keynes in his book, "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." As for Poland, the same opinion alleges that her connection with Upper Silesia is very loose, and that the latter country, not being indispensable for the independent economic existence of Poland, would constitute only a source of ex-cess wealth.

This view, according to Polish authority, is based on a complete ignorance of the economic conditions of Poland. As an illustration of this, it is pointed out that Mr. Keynes assumes in his book that the coal supply consumed in Poland in 1913 amounted to 10,000,000 tons of which only 1,000,000 tons were imported from Upper Silesia. As a matter of fact, it is stated, the consumption of coal in Poland in 1913 was double the amount given by Mr. Keynes. As for the number 1,000,000 tons, that was only the amount of coal imported from Upper Silesia to Congress (Russian) Poland. The actual import of coal to all the lands which now constitute the Polish State was, before the war, more than five times larger.

Value for Poland and Germany

A close study of the industries of Upper Silesia, and of its value for Poland and Germany, respectively, is said by Polish authority to lead to the inevitable conclusion that for Germany Upper Silesia is only a source of excess wealth, while for Poland its possession means the basis of her independent economic existence. With the Upper Silesian coal Germany will not only be able to cover her own needs but will still have large quantities left for export; while Poland, deprived of this coal, will manage to exist only with great difficulty.

In order to prove the above statements, statistical data are given by Poland, concerning the most important branches of Upper Silesian industry, in order to make clear the real value of this industry for Poland and Germany, respectively. From the figures given it is made clear that the consumption of Upper Silesian coal in Poland amounted in 1913 to 40.4 per cent of the total consumption in Poland. In proportion to the total coal production of Upper Silesia, the exports into Poland amounted to 13.2 per cent. If Upper Silesia were united with Poland, the total consumption of Upper Silesian coal in Poland—Upper Silesia included—would amount to two-thirds of the total Polish consumption.

Turning to the part played by the Upper Silesian coal in the German coal balance sheet, it is shown that the consumption of such coal in Germany, within her present frontiers, is limited to 60 members, 33 of whom are elected, and 27 nominated by the Governor-General, and will continue for five years. The Legislative Assembly consists of 144 members, of whom 108 are elected by constituencies and 42 nominated by the Governor-General, and will continue for three years, but either period may be extended or curtailed by order of the Governor-General. Automatically with the formation of the new chamber, the old single chamber Legislative Council was abolished.

Freedom of Action

It is pointed out that though great freedom of action has been given to the chambers, the Governor-General has always the privilege of addressing the Legislative Assembly on any point that he considers necessary.

Turning to the part played by the Upper Silesian coal in the German coal balance sheet, it is shown that the consumption of such coal in Germany, within her present frontiers, the consent of the Crown must always be obtained to any bill before it can be put on the statute book or brought into force.

By gradual stages, as Indians become more accustomed to self-government, what at present may seem irksome restrictions will be removed. The hope was expressed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that before very long there will not be only British India but also native states under one self-governing Parliament. At present what are known as "native states" are not within the jurisdiction of the Government of India Act, but each state is governed by its own native ruler, and in most cases under the supervision of the representative of the British Government.

The opening of the legislative bodies closely preceded another ceremony of great import to the future of India, namely, the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes, which, it was stated, has for its object closer cooperation among the rulers of the native states, thus doing away with many of the jealousies and rivalries that have been so detrimental to Indian progress in the past.

A Great Epoch

In conclusion, the official at the India Office remarked to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "It is an experiment and a bold one, and will in my opinion prove successful; furthermore, the opening of these chambers marks a great epoch in the annals of Indian history, and I am convinced she (India) will prove worthy of the great trust with which she has been endowed."

It is learned that the Secretary of State for India has received from the Government of India information with regard to the reception at Delhi of the Duke of Connaught, that all functions passed off very well, though non-cooperators were successful in reducing the size of the crowds of spectators. A very impressive ceremony was the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes. A large gathering of princes attended it, and they accorded His Royal Highness a most cordial welcome. His speech at the inauguration of the Legislature was very well received by its members.

Frequent and general applause was elicited by it, particularly by the portion containing a personal appeal, by which a deep impression was made on the audience.

PAPER TRUST AND PRESS OF MADRID

Owing to Paper Shortage Trust Now Supplies Newspapers for One Month. Pending Some Modification in the Tariffs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Those who have lived in Spain, and many who have not, know what a very considerable feature of the life of the capital is the press there. It is said by those who are well capable of comparing the presses of the world, that there is none more intense, more serious, more enterprising, and in its way, more thorough, than that of Madrid. It has its faults, like all the rest, and one of them seems to be that it overrates its own importance, and does at times take itself with too desperate seriousness. But it is always interesting, its rivalries, exclusively personal as they might seem to be, are made public affairs and the papers talk about each other very often as much as they talk about the government, appearing to think that their respective deliverances are of equal consequence with those emanating from the blue ministerial bench in the Congreso. And perhaps they are often right in this.

There is no press with a higher tone, and on the whole it is difficult to think of one more honest. Most of the papers have their own definite politics, and are the recognized supporters of particular parties or interests. There is no secret about it, and as in a large proportion of cases, it is clearly impossible for some of these papers to make a profit on their circulation and advertisement revenue, it is fairly presumed that they are assisted by party funds. But after that there is an excellent independence.

Everybody knows, for example, that the highly dignified "Epoca," edited by the Marqués de Valdeiglesias, was the organ of the official Conservative Party, the Dátils, and that Mr. Dátils continually inspired it. The government breathed through these careful columns, well sprinkled as they are with news of the very best Spanish society. Is there a grand ball, or some other splendid but purely society function in one of the palaces in Madrid (and some of these affairs, especially when foreign notabilities come to Madrid, are very splendid indeed and would be described in many columns in the newspapers of other countries if they happened there), the "Epoca" will rise to the necessity of the occasion in spite of the bitter opposition of the Extremists.

The Indian Legislature consists of the Governor-General and two chambers, namely, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The former is limited to 60 members, 33 of whom are elected, and 27 nominated by the Governor-General, and will continue for five years. The Legislative Assembly consists of 144 members, of whom 108 are elected by constituencies and 42 nominated by the Governor-General, and will continue for three years, but either period may be extended or curtailed by order of the Governor-General. Automatically with the formation of the new chamber, the old single chamber Legislative Council was abolished.

Society Dismayed

The rest of the press, even in this monarchical and aristocratic country, rather disdains society, which is strange, as for the "Epoca" it is an exceptional thing to find it offered for sale in the public places like the other papers. The women and children who late at night shrilly cry out the names of the Madridian journals they have for sale in the Puertas del Sol, in the Alcalá and the Carreras de San Jerónimo, are never heard to shout the title of the "Epoca," but it has its circulation, effected largely through subscription, and special deliveries just the same.

Then there is the "Acción," another Conservative but a very different kind of newspaper, which not only, like many others, has a cartoon on the front page but, unlike any other, gives it a dash of color: The "Acción," then, is the Maurist journal, the organ of that wing of the Conservative Party which stands rather for old tradition and much inclined to fireworks in its procedure. In the same way, everybody knows that the "Diario Universal" is the organ of the Count de Romanones and his Liberal following, and so forth. Now and then there are newcomers to the Madridian circle, and with all the customary Spanish courtesy and dignity all the others give it welcome, political shades on such occasions never making any difference.

Cinema's Influence

And let it be added also that the cinema, which has achieved enormous popularity in Spain and is to be found in every little village, has played a preliminary part in stirring this curiosity. Imagination having been inflamed, the people feel they would like to know more about the happenings in the world, and be sure that they are true this time. All these are important considerations in the present matter of the development of the Madridian press and its passage through the various crises.

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Its "Dear Colleague"

Thus you will find the strongest and most dignified monarchical paper referring to a wild Republican or Socialist sheet as "its dear colleague," and any reference is always introduced in such terms. Wheal, for lack of support, one of the number drops out and bids farewell to the public, the others express their regret. If it is said that the papers take themselves so seriously and overestimate the public interest in their own personalities, one is not sure after all that they have not educated the people up to taking the full amount of interest.

During recent times it has been evident that a change is coming over the Madridian press, ever so slowly maybe, but certainly. The "Epoca," dealing with some points of the present crisis upon the paper supply, has been led to remark upon the favor with which big headlines are being received in some quarters and declares that some Madridian newspapers are coming under English and American influences, plainly suggesting that they may be none the better for them.

At the same time the "Conservative" paper points to the press of France, and says that there is a model of condensation, a high class and tone, good articles and sober statement all done in a very few pages. But for this the "Epoca" is taken to task at once and fairly. It overlooked the fact that the Paris press is on the short side in the matter of pages not so much because of inclination as because of

economic conditions which have forced the reduction in the size of the paper, while, as for the rest, the neutral judge would probably say, that Madrid has nothing to learn in journalism from Paris.

Sizes of Newspapers

But this question of the size of the papers has now become one of the greatest, and with it are associated some points in the progress of the newspapers of the capital. The "Sol" is the journal that makes the biggest headlines, but it puts good stuff under them, and this newspaper, started during the war, and brilliantly edited by Manuel Añor, in a combination of some of the best styles of England and America, with all the gaiety omitted and some strong character of its own. But the "Sol" is the journal that makes the biggest headlines, but it puts good stuff under them, and this newspaper, started during the war, and brilliantly edited by Manuel Añor, in a combination of some of the best styles of England and America, with all the gaiety omitted and some strong character of its own.

From data it is shown that in Poland there is a splendid market open for Upper Silesia. Just as the Polish lands are said to be the natural market for the eastward expansion of almost all the products of the Upper Silesian industries, so, too, is the latter country dependent on Polish raw materials and food products. The timber imports into Upper Silesia are entirely dependent on the Polish lands. It is stated that Germany cannot give Upper Silesia all that Poland can, and that she will never be a good market for Upper Silesian products.

Results of the War

The results of the war in Spain have been interesting. The order was to come into force on a certain day, and on the morning of that day some of the newspapers disregarded the regulation they had agreed to and came out full size. The evening papers, astonished at such lapses, naturally considered that they too might exercise freedom, and most of them came out full size, while next day all the lot of them, morning and evening, disregarded the rules they had so solemnly made and sworn to after 10 hours of anxious consideration.

Sunday Rest

All that has happened seems to be that one or two of the papers like the "Epoca," that had established the custom of giving a special Sunday supplement with their Saturday night editions, to make up for the fact of there being no Sunday papers, have dropped such supplements. The "descanso dominical," or Sunday rest, is quite an established success in the newspaper world now, and while now and then, when some really big news comes out on a Sunday some enterprising unit risks everything and comes out with it, the new system is generally accepted and abided by. Its success is a matter for reflection on the part of those associated with great reforms, such as the wet and dry problem.

A year ago the government determined that all newspaper workers should have a complete rest on Sunday—not on any other day, but on Sunday. That meant that there should be no evening papers on Sunday, and no morning papers on Mondays. The new law was said to be ridiculous and few believed that it would endure. But it has done, and for a year there have been no Sunday night papers and none on Sunday mornings. The latter state of things often seems rather a nuisance, but Madrid has learned to go without them, and as the result of this it sometimes has an idea now that it could learn to go without anything except simple sustenance.

DANISH CENSUS FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The figures of the census of Denmark taken on February 1, show that the population of the whole country is now 3,263,807—an increase of 347,537 over 1916. This total figure includes 163,404 from North Schleswig, so that the net increase over the last census is actually 184,133. The average yearly increase has been 1.34 against 1.5 from 1911 to 1916, and 1.27 from 1906 to 1911.

reached by which the trust supplies the newspapers offices for a month, during which it is hoped some arrangement may be reached with the government upon the tariff question, and that then all will go smoothly. If not, the Spanish paper supply may be cut off, and then there is no telling what may happen.

Rationing Newspapers

But besides this, the Madrid newspapers, after two long conferences each of which lasted five hours, have come to a further decision to ration themselves in the matter of paper, and stop all interne competition such as leads to excessive use of it. This has been done, or attempted before, and was not a brilliant success. There emerged from these last conferences a string of regulations, approved unanimously, that newspapers sold at 10 centimos should not consist of more than 6500 square centimeters, and that the price should be raised to 15, 20 and 25 centimos proportionately, in the case of papers having space of from 12,000 to 25,000 centimeters.

The results of this mutual, unanimous and voluntary decision have been interesting. The order was to come into force on a certain day, and on the morning of that day some of the newspapers disregarded the regulation they had agreed to and came out full size. The evening papers, astonished at such lapses, naturally considered that they too might exercise freedom, and most of them came out full size, while next day all the lot of them, morning and evening, disregarded the rules they had so solemnly made and sworn to after 10 hours of anxious consideration.

Sunday Rest

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Consequently it would not make any further definite contracts to supply it. This has opened up many further points of difficulty, there have been meetings between the proprietors of all the Madrid papers and the trust, and the former, or the Assembly as they call themselves, have had many long and anxious conferences on their own situation. A point that has been taken is that it would be all very well to denounce the trust, but after all the trust, whatever may be its faults, represents the paper industry in Spain and it is not desired to destroy that, for the benefit of the foreigner. As it is, a temporary arrangement has been

thus far come round when there have been more modifications of the situation. The paper trust says it cannot continue to supply the newspapers before unless a tariff is put on all imported foreign paper, of every kind except that upon which newspapers are printed, and that unless such tariff is imposed it will be unable to produce paper of any sort.

CHINA ALERT TO NEEDS OF FUTURE

Country in Many Significant Ways Is, Like Japan, Actively in Pursuit of Western Aids to Her Future Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A short time ago, between 20 and 40 Chinese girls, in charge of a matron, arrived in Paris from their homes in the Eastern Empire. They will stay in the French capital, and elsewhere in France, for some years, imbibing a European education, on the completion of which they will return to China. There, no doubt, they will be lost sight of, but their influence will, for all that, be felt. For they are representatives and women representatives of a rising stream of influence which is destined to have great effect upon the future of the vast world of the East.

It is the influence which in the neighboring country of Japan already has had great effect upon an Eastern race for centuries, quite contentedly aloof from the civilization of the West. The phenomenal progress in Western ideas has raised Japan to the status of a great power and has numbered her among the leading nations of the world. In its details it comprises a swift assimilation of Western political, scientific, and industrial methods—and Japan's use of what she has learned is plain to see.

Centuries of Tradition

China, a more vastly spread and more unwieldy conglomeration of peoples, is much more deeply buried within its own centuries of tradition. But China, too, is astir. She no longer ignores the world outside her. She is awakening to the needs of her future. The object-lesson of Japan no doubt has had powerful influence with her, and, later in the day though it be, China in many significant ways is similarly and actively in pursuit of Western aids to her development.

One of the most interesting examples of this is to be found in the system of attaching young Chinese to European centers of education. The batch of Chinese girls now in Paris is by no means an isolated phenomenon. On the contrary, Chinese students have been coming to Europe during the last 40 years, and there are few who have not at one time or another met groups of these young men in London or in provincial cities. But the system under which they have come hitherto is not regarded as the best or the most likely to have fruitful result, and continuous effort is abroad with a view to its improvement. In Europe itself the scheme is carefully supervised by skilled officials, and its gradual development into the important thing it is meant to be is their constant care.

Government Control

Already, however, it is an important thing in respect of some of its features. There are two classes of Chinese students who come to Europe to be educated. One class is directly and from first to last in the care of the Chinese Government. It consists of students of Chinese universities who have been selected by their professors as eligible for special training abroad, and who, when they come to Europe, are supported during their term of study by government grants. The other class consists of students desirous of coming and prepared to support themselves while in Europe. This they may do after approval of their claims by the Ministry of Education. On the return to China both classes alike are subject to government control. The state-supported students, necessarily, are government employees, and are provided by the government with work. The self-supported students may or may not be employed by the government. It has first call upon them, but if government work is not available, these students are free to employ themselves where they please.

At the present time there are in Europe some 2200 Chinese students, of whom 200 are supported by the government and 2000 are self-supporting. The latter are allowed to accept employment in Europe if by that means they are the better enabled to pay part of the cost of their education. The subjects chiefly studied are political economy, economics generally, engineering, chemistry, and philosophy, and the universities in this country at which Chinese students are attending comprise those of London, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, in respect of the bulk of these young men, some few of whom also are at Oxford and at Cambridge.

Educating the Chinese

There is now on foot a proposal, made by the China Association, for increasing the number of Chinese students in Great Britain; and an important result of the recent visit to China of a French mission of inquiry into economic and educational matters is the approval, this month, by the Government of China, of a scheme, to be conducted jointly by China and France, for the establishment of a commercial school at Shanghai. Thus the education movement is strongly afoot in many directions. The influence of the United States already is great within China itself, and education is often pursued with a view to the adoption of American commercial ideas. France, too, is increasingly energetic concerning its relations with China, and there, too, education of the Chinese is part of the process of a mutual understanding. The relations between Great Britain and China, moreover, are increasingly cordial, and the fact cannot fail to be reflected in the aims of the country's education system. And all these contacts with the world outside result more and more surely in Chinese opinion of the wisdom of educating her sons—and

her daughters too—at first hand in the countries concerned. This education movement is a progressive one of the first importance. Its future influence upon the development of the Chinese Empire is incalculable as yet, but that will be of immense effect in certain.

PROTEST AGAINST TELEPHONE RATES

British Campaign Is Carried on by Questions in Parliament, and by the Press and Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Protests from all quarters against the new telephone charges continue to reach the Postmaster-General, Mr. Illingworth. The campaign is carried on by questions in Parliament, by resolutions, severe or despairing, from important commercial councils, and by deputations of representatives of the press and industry. On the whole, it appears that the defense of the new rates has been well marshaled, while the campaign of protest shows signs of hurried preparation. The net result is that the new rates will come into force tomorrow—or, in the case of old subscribers, as soon after as existing contracts expire—and that the government has consented to the appointment of a select committee "to inquire into the organization and administration of the telephone service and the method of making charges."

New Method of Charging

Much of the organized protest can be traced to an attempt to make political capital out of an inevitable increase in the scale of charges, but, on the other hand, much is the result of general concern of commercial men, the nature of whose business demands an almost continual use of the telephone. Under the new scale of charges by message rate, it is the heavy user, generally, who pays the greatest proportional increase over the old rate. This fact has drawn the main forces of the attack upon the new method of charging. Admitting the need for increased charges, it was not difficult for the Postmaster-General to defend a change that the chief countries of the world had already made, and which obviously was designed to place the burden of the increase on those who received most from the service.

The large estimated deficit on telephones of £4,500,000 for the year 1920 to 1921 was in itself sufficient justification for an immediate increase. But in addition to this the Postmaster-General was able to show that since 1914 the charges for the telephone service have increased on a general average only 13 per cent. During that period railway passenger freight rates 100 per cent, while the rates for municipal services in the majority of districts have increased over 100 per cent. Under the proposed new charges, the average increase in cost will be 67 per cent as against present rates, and 80 per cent as against the rates of 1914.

Case for Increase

The case for an increase in charges, under the present administration, therefore, seemed reasonable, and the method of apportioning the increase the weakest point for attack. It was possible to demonstrate that although the general average increase was only 67 per cent over present charges, in certain cases increases of well over 100 per cent would be imposed. In support of this contention large users of the telephone were selected, and subscribers whose business depended almost entirely upon the telephone.

The reply to this, of course, was that under any change some individual subscribers would suffer more than others, the only question at issue was whether the old flat rate was generally fairer to all subscribers than the new message rate, or vice versa.

The Postmaster-General pointed out that under a flat rate system, it was inevitable that the smaller user paid a relatively higher proportion of the cost of the service than the heavy user. This inequality would be greater than ever if the rates were increased under the old system. Finally, it was advanced that the larger users, from whom the example were drawn, only represented a small portion of the subscribers. An analysis of the returns shows that only 2 per cent of the subscribers make between 5000 and 6000 calls per annum, and only 6 per cent over 6000 calls. The greater percentage of subscribers make only between 500 and 1000 calls per annum.

The case against the new rates was partly based on the assumption that lower rates would tend to increase the service, and increased service would lower individual cost. Within certain limits, of course, that applies to almost every business, but in the case of telephones its application appears to be strictly limited.

Economy of Service

Figures brought forward by the Postmaster-General indicate that while an exchange for 200 subscribers costs about £2 per line, an exchange for 10,000 subscribers costs about 17s. per line. As the number of connected subscribers increases, the operating mechanism becomes more and more elaborate and complicated.

Between the question of individual hardship, and the fallacy of attempting to reduce costs by increase of the service, the force of the campaign against the new rates seems to be in danger of dissipating itself. The larger question of the general economy of the service, which has been side-tracked during the recent discussion, is directly within the terms of reference of the newly appointed select committee. Meanwhile the Postmaster-General has promised that if the new charges produce any considerable surplus, he will make an immediate reduction in the subscription fees.

ANDREW MARVELL

Satirist, Poet and Legislator
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hull, or to give the city its correct designation as found in constitutional and municipal documents, Kingston-upon-Hull, is this year holding high festival at the celebration of the tercentenary of the birth of one of its most famous citizens—Andrew Marvell, who, in the words of his biographer, Dove, was "one of the most incorruptible patriots that England or any other country ever produced. A character so exalted and pure as to have won the admiration of all, and overawed even mighty itself."

His father, the Rev. Andrew Marvell, a Cambridge man by birth and

wave from his constituents for the duty of representing them, for during the period of his parliamentary office, members of Parliament were paid £2. 6d. for every day that Parliament sat, this money being paid by the corporation out of the borough funds. Marvell regarded his work as of importance and the voluminous reports of the parliamentary proceedings which he wrote to the Hull Corporation, which body was responsible for his salary, and which correspondence is now on public exhibition in that city, shows the conscientious manner in which he carried out his duties.

Marvell's interests were many, as many and varied as those of the famous Elias Ashmole, though vastly different, for while the latter turned with ease from history to archaeology, heraldry, botany, estate management,

critically to be regretted because when he was not, to put it vulgarly, "trying to be clever," he wrote with the directness and sincerity which characterized his recorded actions. That noble Puritan hymn, "Bermudas," for instance, with the exquisite simplicity of its ending:

"Thus sang they, in the English boat,
An holy and a cheerful boat;
And all the way, to guide their shone,
With falling oars they kept the time:

the delicious opening of "The Picture of Little T. C. in a Prospect of Flowers":

"See with what simplicity
This nymph begins her golden days!
In the green grass she loves to lie,
And there with her fair aspect tames
The wilder flowers and gives them names,
But only with the roses plays.

And then does tell
What color best becomes them and what
smell:

the first stanza of "The Mower to the Glowlorms":

"Ye living lamps, by whose dear light
The nightingales do sit so late,
And studying all the summer night,
Her manliest songs does meditate:

all these are things which the greatest artist in words could not have bettered.

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So with roses overgrown,
And lilies, that you would it guess
To be a little wilderness.

Such gardens he had actually known—at Winsted, at Hull, and at Nunappleton. In them he got into a rapport with the good green earth:

Annihilating all things made
To a green thought in a green shade

by virtue of which he seems much nearer to ourselves than anyone who was to come for another hundred and fifty years.

As a Pamphleteer

He resisted to the utmost in all his writings the many insidious attempts that were being made in his day to restore the Roman Catholic faith in England and to destroy parliamentary government. He was a lover of and a strong believer in a free constitution and in the last work that he published, "An Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government," he emphasized this to such a degree that Mr. Birrell says, in making a quotation from the book, that he knows of "no passage in any of our institutional writers of equal merit."

Marvell's most important prose work, "The Rehearsal Transposed," was a reply to Samuel Parker, afterward Bishop of Oxford, and was a decided success, for, as Burnet says, "He had all the men of wit on his side." Parker is the accredited author of the reply to the question, "What is the best body of divinity?" "That which would help a man to keep a coach and six horses." Parker wrote a reply to Marvell's work, which at once sent Marvell back to his quill and horn of ink, and shortly afterward came a more lengthy, witty, and stinging rebuff, but containing within many gems of wisdom.

His writings were marked with such vigor and fertility that Anthony Wood has described him as the founder of "the newly refined art (though much in fashion ever since) of sporting and geering buffoonery." Bishop Burnet called him "the liveliest droll of the age, who wrote in a burlesque strain, but with so peculiar and entertaining a conduct that, from the King to the tradesman, his books were read with great pleasure." Charles II, against whom and whose court many of his

education, who is well qualified by his eloquence, attainments, and devotion to duty to a niche in the gallery of famous and forgotten preachers of the past, was a lecturer in Hull and rector of Winsted in Holderness. Andrew junior, after a preliminary training in his native city, was sent to Cambridge University.

After leaving the university Marvell started on his wander-year, which at that date was regarded as a necessary finish to a university course. In his case, it was extended into four years, and from 1642 to 1646 he traveled in France, Spain, Holland and Italy, returning to England, as Milton informs us, with a thorough knowledge of the French, Dutch, Spanish and Italian languages.

What, also, is of importance in that, apparently, it was when he was in Rome in 1643 that he for the first time met and made the acquaintance of Milton, an acquaintance which developed into an intimate and lasting friendship. It has been asserted that Milton's great poem would have remained longer in obscurity had it not been for Marvell and Dr. Samuel Barrow, who wrote it into favor.

At Nunappleton House

In 1650 we find him at Nunappleton House, in Yorkshire, engaged by Lord Fairfax as tutor to his only child, a daughter, Mary Fairfax. Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings, was a great collector of rare books and manuscripts and his wonderful collection now rests within the walls of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, where are also his manuscript "History of the Christian Church to the Reformation" and his complete "Metrical Version of the Psalms of David and the Song of Solomon" and as a strange item his "Treatise on the Breeding of the Horse." Marvell remained in these agreeable surroundings for two years and has recorded his life at this period in one of his longest poems.

On relinquishing his position at Nunappleton he applied for a post under the state, his application being addressed to Milton, then Secretary of Foreign Tongues, but although Milton strongly recommended him for an appointment it was not until 1657 that the coveted position was offered to him. In that year his request was granted and he became assistant to Milton, his appointment being of assistant Latin secretary. His colleague was John Dryden: surely a remarkable trio.

Meanwhile he had made several trips to Eton, exactly for what purpose of with what object cannot definitely be ascertained, but, in 1653, he was appointed by Cromwell to be the tutor of his nephew, a lad of the name of Dutton, who was then at the famous school.

It was about this time that he began his career as a poet and satirist, his writings being issued anonymously. It was during this period that the Commonwealth was at war with the United Provinces, and, although it was not published until 1676, it is believed that his famous "Horatian Ode Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland" (1650) was written in 1652 or 1653. In 1654 he was employed by Queen Christina of Sweden to write the Latin couplet to accompany the picture of himself that Cromwell sent to the Queen.

Representing Hull

This also marks his entry into the House of Commons as representative for his native city, Hull. He is said to have been the last known member of Parliament to receive a salary of

£2. 6d. for every day that Parliament sat, this money being paid by the corporation out of the borough funds. Marvell regarded his work as of importance and the voluminous reports of the parliamentary proceedings which he wrote to the Hull Corporation, which body was responsible for his salary, and which correspondence is now on public exhibition in that city, shows the conscientious manner in which he carried out his duties.

Marvell's interests were many, as many and varied as those of the famous Elias Ashmole, though vastly different, for while the latter turned with ease from history to archaeology, heraldry, botany, estate management,

critically to be regretted because when he was not, to put it vulgarly, "trying to be clever," he wrote with the directness and sincerity which characterized his recorded actions. That noble Puritan hymn, "Bermudas," for instance, with the exquisite simplicity of its ending:

"Thus sang they, in the English boat,
An holy and a cheerful boat;

And all the way, to guide their shone,
With falling oars they kept the time:

the delicious opening of "The Picture of Little T. C. in a Prospect of Flowers":

"See with what simplicity

This nymph begins her golden days!

In the green grass she loves to lie,

And there with her fair aspect tames

The wilder flowers and gives them names,

But only with the roses plays.

And then does tell

What color best becomes them and what

smell:

the first stanza of "The Mower to the Glowlorms":

"Ye living lamps, by whose dear light

The nightingales do sit so late,

And studying all the summer night,

Her manliest songs does meditate:

all these are things which the greatest artist in words could not have bettered.

But what has chiefly attracted many modern readers to Marvell is his appreciation of nature for its own sake and not merely as the background for the comedy of nymphs and shepherds (though he wrote some dainty Theocritean idylls in miniature) or for the revels of fairy folk beneath the moon. It is true that he did not anticipate the romantics' love of nature's wilder aspects and moods; the moorlands of his native Yorkshire have no place in his poetry, and he was more at home in gardens than in the open country; but the garden of his choice was no geometrical design of symmetrical parterres, trim hedges and weeding paths but a place

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comment

It would seem almost impossible for anyone not an expert in fashions to realize that every one of the great houses here is absolutely individual, and their style can be recognized by the practiced eye. Now the "Maison Première" of the Place Vendôme seems to present a very vivid sense of activity in its models. This house caters a good deal for American women, and probably for this reason their creations are especially practical and simple.

A tailor-made costume in light-cotton brown has a subtle leather jacket exactly to match, and a finely traced pattern in a darker shade covered the entire surface of the little coat, lending distinction to the ensemble. A very attractive dark blue dress was in crêpe marocain, simply made, having as its trimming a narrow neckband of heavy dark blue lace and short sleeves of the same. When compared with the ornate monstrosities of past decades this dress is almost startling in its severe simplicity. Another delightful afternoon dress, "robes à la style," as they are called here, was in golden brown taffeta. A full, ample skirt nearly touched the ground, and an embroidered net tablier, or apron, ornamented the front. The bodice, tightly draped round the figure, was décolleté in the 1880 style with a bertha of the same material.

There are two distinctly different modes for evening frocks now competing for public favor. An illustration of the new picture frock, now soliciting approval was made in a lovely pale blue tissue woven with silver. The bodice was swathed closely to the figure and was finished off with a band of Chinese embroidery falling to the hem of the skirt in front. The dress stands on its own merits, the perfection of its woven tissue.

An example of the style preferred by the Parisienne was in black satin, draped at the skirt, in a soft, satiny Spanish lace with a straight edge to it. This lace fell in graceful folds on either side of the short skirt. The bodice in finest jet was ornamented where it met the skirt with plaques of Egyptian shape, in blue and silver, which lent quite an Eastern note to an otherwise Western garment. A beautiful dress for a fine summer's day was in white crêpe de Chine trimmed with black lace, cloak to match in the same combination, the top part white, and the black lace forming the round of the cape. All these dresses are wonderfully neat and ladylike. Crêpe marocain seems to be a material much in favor this season, also a very silky, fine cloth, almost a poplin.

A useful dress in black crêpe marocain was relieved with the new color, sorbet, a chaste, cherry shade. There was a loosely fitting sack coat to match, which made a sort of costume one could wear on a very hot day and be comfortable in it.

More than ever the new generation of women, alert, energetic and capable, is catered for by the "grand couturier." He has come to know that the present-day woman will no longer submit to be dressed like a fashion plate, but wishes to express her own individuality through the medium of an expert who will assist her in the process. There is, therefore, a most decided improvement in recent models because, although woman-kind is still more or less under the bondage of creative commercialism in clothes, this factor is swift to interpret new tendencies in the world it caters for and hastens to cope with the demand. The new handbags illustrate this idea, for they are of small dimensions and are held by a loop only. On this loop is seen a monogram in various forms of ornamentation. Red is a favorite color for these little bags, which are both neat and practical.

Hats are worn much bigger, and for young girls there are "capelines" of crinoline straw trimmed with bunches of grapes taping with the frock. There is no doubt that whatever fashion dresses should go forth as to color from the celebrated workshops of the world in this metropolis. French women are unmoved in their determination to wear nothing else but black; for at any big social function in the daytime it is the greatest exception to see any color at all. At a recent musical party, a nice frock of filmy lace was worn over black satin, and to relieve it a small salmon ribbon rosette with long streamers, as a novelty; large black hats with here and there long sweeping plumes or flat ribbon cockades. Very little jewelry is worn in the daytime, but nearly every one possesses a pearl necklace, or an excellent counterfeit.

There is quite a fancy this spring for tailor-made gray suits of the plainest description in the suitings worn by men in the country. With a black hat this costume is very smart and is a useful asset to the women who moves about a good deal.

Harmony in the Home

Your interior wall must be a background, not a battle ground, not a place where the pattern of your wallpaper is fighting with the pattern of your pictures."

So says Mr. Hall Thorpe, the artist, who kept an Ipswich audience thoroughly and instructively amused on Wednesday night at the Museum in speaking on the subject of fitness for purposes in home decoration, and sending his listeners away with a new outlook on life and probably a firm desire to bring down for all time the old family portraits. In cases where sentiment alone permits them to make ugly the walls, and replace the interior with an appearance which bears the spirit of harmony and is expressive of beauty. He emphasized the general cheering effect on life by the adoption

of this atmosphere of harmony in homely environment, and pointed in an abundance of detail, how to carry the artistic idea into being. It was a lecture under the auspices of the Workers Education Association, one of a series, upon the choice of which the organizers are to be commended.

"Decoration is to many people a word meaning nothing," declared the speaker. It was not a sort of thing known specially to artists. The necessity for it came in the way one placed the pictures on the wall, the sort of reasonableness applied when the busi-

Some Spring Fashions

Until the Parisian couturiers open their doors, each season, and reveal the carefully guarded secrets, which for months past they have been planning for the spring fashions, the rest of the world just "carries on," paying no serious attention to the various rumors which always seem to leak out in advance. For, although each country adopts fashions and designs to meet its own individual requirements, Paris is still regarded as the

as the Parisienne, so it is likely that the demand for longer skirts will not make very much difference for them, about eight inches off the ground or midway between the knee and the ankle seems a good normal length for most people.

Both long and short sleeves will be worn, the long sleeve more generally for morning wear and the short ones for the afternoon frock. There is also a very pretty sleeve of three-quarter length, rather wide at the bottom, which is seen on many of the new models. Crêpe de Chine is quite the most favored material for indoor dresses, and it is certainly admirably suitable to express the grace and simplicity of the modern frock. Woolen crêpe, cashmere and soft satins are used as well. Although one sees dresses of every sort of color one cannot help noticing the decided preference for black, nigger brown, gray, beige and pale maize yellow.

Embroidery is used very extensively, and some of the patterns are quaint and amusing, comprising birds, animals, or little figures, but they also follow the vogue for quiet coloring. It is not unusual to see a dress elaborately embroidered with self-colored silks, as nigger brown shading to pale beige, or pale yellow to old gold. These quiet harmonies have an air of distinction all their own and it is certain that the hall-mark of good dressing today is unobtrusiveness by day, although many wonderful color schemes are seen in the evening dresses and boudoir gowns.

For street wear, the short sack coat will be much in evidence. Some of these are cut fairly straight while others are very full and hang in swinging folds almost like a cape. The illustration shows one of these. Many of the dresses have little coats of this sort made to wear with them, which seems very practical.

The tailor-made coats and skirts are extremely neat and trim. They are worn with belts or without, and are about finger-tip length. It would be hard to think of anything more serviceable and smart for everyday wear than a navy blue gabardine suit, cut perfectly plain and semi-fitting, bound with cire braid and fastened at the waist with two attached buttons slipped through two buttonholes. A navy blue hat with gray wings, gray pumps and stockings, and gray gauntlet gloves would be very fitting and successful accompaniments to a suit of this kind.

A Violet Guest Room

Long before she had a house of her own, a certain successful homemaker resolved that when she did have a real house with a real guest room, that particular room was not to be done in pink or blue or yellow, but to be patterned after cool, fresh spring violets.

Not that she intended to cover the walls with paper strewn with overgrown violets, or to embroider all the linens with violets, or use violet patterned chintz—not at all, for she remembered too many sweet pea, hollyhock, and daisy rooms in which the reproductions of the flowers had been so unlively, the number of the reproductions so appallingly large that she had longed for plain plaster walls and white cheesecloth curtains.

No, her violet room should be fresh and cool and restful, with plain walls like gray spring skies, with dark floor like moist rich earth, and with masses of clean green and purple that should suggest, not attempt to imitate, violets.

The house achieved the family room furnished and settled, the problem of evolving an attractively furnished guest room from one rather small room with a low ceiling and just one window seemed a difficult one, especially since the furniture left over from the rest of the house consisted of one narrow brass bed, one bureau in bright red cherry, one straight back chair of curly maple with a broken cane seat, one golden oak table, a mahogany lamp standard, a shabby upholstered chair and two oval braided rag rugs badly faded. And just a very small amount could be spent for new things.

When the rest of the house had been redecorated the guest room had been papered in very light French gray, the woodwork painted and enameled white, so the background was satisfactory. As the room was low, the paper was put on the full height of the walls and finished with a narrow, silver molding where the side walls joined the ceiling.

The floor had been painted a very dark brown, almost black—the color of rich black earth.

Fortunately the brass bed was simple in design, the headboard almost as low as that at the foot. The bureau proper was not unattractive in line, though the fancy brass drawer handles and the mirror supports were very ornate. They were, however, easily removed, the brass handles being replaced later with old-fashioned fluted glass knobs, and the mirror hung on the wall above what had now become a chest of drawers.

The varnish and paint were removed from the table, the straight chair, chest of drawers, mirror frame and lamp standard. Then, with the bed, all the members of the modest collection except the lamp standard were carefully painted a soft, dull green.

To secure the exact shade of green

desired, the resourceful home decorator chose a sample of silk of just the right hue, and had the paint dealer mix the paint to match the sample.

Cloudy lines of lilac-purple edged

the horizontal metal bars of the bed,

and outlined the structural features of the other pieces in true Sheraton fashion.

The faded rugs were dyed a very

dark violet, as was also a remnant of gray carpet. From this remnant of carpet later was made to order an old little tufted, pillow-shaped footstool to accompany the shabby upholstered chair.

This chair was slipcovered in home-

spun linen of a soft, creamy white, and supplied with two small down pillows, one covered with sheer, lace-incrusted white handkerchief linen over green, one with white over lavender.

For the painted, straight-back chair a seat cushion was made, the edges of the homespun linen cover being bound with lavender wash ribbon.

For the window, straight curtains were made of very fine, sheer white marquisette. The over curtains which, because the window was narrow, were hung at the extreme edges of the glass curtains, completely covering the woodwork, were made of a two-yard remnant of really beautiful lavender silk. To make these curtains the wide strip of silk was split down the center, the raw edges hemmed with an inch-wide hem, and a five-inch hem used to finish the lower edges.

Both marquisette and silk curtains were finished at the top with plain casings, through which the flat rods were run. These straight, valanceless curtains made the window appear higher—in fact they succeeded in making the whole room seem higher and larger.

The lamp standard was painted a soft yellow, and a charming shade made from piece-bag treasures. The foundation was covered with a square of apricot satin lined with thin shell-pink silk. The satin was veiled with georgette crêpe that many tubbings had given an ivory tone. Knots of green and crystal beads weighted the four corners, while a narrow wreath of diminutive "made" flowers finished the top. These flowers were fashioned from scraps of ribbon, silk, chiffon and embroidery floss.

The room was given a needed note of orange in the form of a stunning Chinese silk tassel by which the window shade was raised or lowered. A square of Chinese embroidery in which no special color predominated, but that seemed to "belong" on the table, harmonized perfectly with the soft green and the yellow of the table and lamp standard.

Bed and chest of drawers were covered with the daintiest white linen men's possessions.

The exquisite, almost transparent porcelain vase that had been the corner stone of the violet guest room—a corner stone laid during the home-maker's hotel dwelling days, was placed where its loveliness was reflected in the mirror, while the four dollars and some cents remaining after the purchase of paint, glass knobs, marquisette and silk, and the paying of the bills for dyeing the rugs, bought a small glass bowl-like vase—a piece of modern Venetian glass flecked with gold—a vase that in season was to hold the fragrant violets that should adorn the cool, dainty guest room, and out of season was to afford a pleasing decorative note in its place beside the lamp upon the table.

Just one picture was allowed to hang in this room, a modern French etching in black and white, with plenty of open space. The mat was covered with Japanese rice paper, while the frame was of silver gray wood inlaid with a narrow line of black.

Another method is to soften the grease spot with a slightly warm iron.

Never use a hot iron, for it might change the color of the goods from light to dark or the spot to an entirely different color than the rest of the garment.

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washed, use water of the same temperature throughout the washing process. It is best to make a sudsy bath before placing the garment in the water. For persistent spots, rub a little soap (which should be a white soap) directly on the spot. The second water should also be a light sudsy, and is clear but of the same temperature.

Let the washing process be one of sousing and squeezing rather than rubbing and wringing. The latter will form wrinkles that are often next to impossible to press out. When the garment is almost dry, press on the wrong side with a cloth over the goods.

Knitted or crocheted garments, as sweaters, should not be hung up, but laid in shape on a pad to dry. Lift them as little as possible out of the water during the washing process and wring by putting through a loose wringer.

For cleaning children's school clothes, a rainy-day skirt or dress, quickly, there is nothing so handy as soap bark. Get 10 cents worth of soap bark and inclose it in small bags that can be used for a pad. Make several of these. One for light and one for dark garments, and one for just the boys' clothes.

Spread the garment to be cleaned

upon a table, covered with a clean, white cloth. Have at hand a bowl of tepid water in which has been stirred a tablespoonful of household ammonia. Dip the pad in this and hold there until soaked. Wash the soiled garment with the wet pad, rubbing the spots gently. Then with a piece of dry woolen material rub the whole surface dry. Change the cloth as it gets wet.

Old-Time Fashion Plates as Gifts

Dainty gifts, charming ornaments for your room, or salable articles for shop may be made from the fashion plates found in old Godey's Ladies' Books or Peterson's Magazines. The quaint ladies, dressed in the costumes of a by-gone era, make interesting pictures when framed in mahogany, black walnut, or dull gilt. If you can find one of the ancient mirrors which had a picture in the upper part, and a looking-glass in the lower section, insert a fashion plate in the place of the picture; if not, have a walnut frame made, with a print and a mirror, separated by a strip of the wood, placed in it. You can make a very attractive tray by framing a fashion plate under glass with passe partout paper, pasting gilt brads or braided raffia over the binding, and gluing a piece of velvet or felt on the back of the glass. To make receptacles for jewelry, stain small wooden boxes, paste heads, cut from the prints, on the covers, and apply a coating of white shellac to each box. You will need two ovals of cardboard covered with a delicate shade of satin for a pin holder. Paste a head which has been retouched with water colors on one, cover both with white chiffon or sheer organdie, sew them together and stick white pins around the edge.

Hot-Buttered Toast

Cut stale bread the thickness approved by the family. Some like thick slices and some like wafer-thin ones. Toast evenly, butter well and pile up. Set plate or dish in pie pan, add about a tablespoonful of hot water to the latter, cover the toast with an upturned crock or vegetable dish, let stand over the gas, electric or stove heat for five minutes, or until the steam from the small amount of water has permeated the toast. Serve at once. Toast made this way seems to hold its heat much better, and has a peculiar deliciousness not attained in other ways. Even the electric grill does not seem to give the toast satisfaction that this simple method does.

Whatever you prepare, it will be more distinctively good if you

Sweeten it with Domino

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup

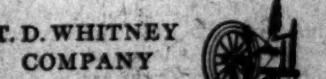
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BANK OF BARCELONA
NOT YET REOPENED

Financial and Business Circles in Catalonia Disturbed Over Situation That Affects General Economic Conditions in Spain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—The optimists in the matter of the desired reopening of the Bank of Barcelona, which recently suspended its payments and threw the whole of Catalonia's finance into a state of much anxiety, have been disappointed. In the days of January there were many predictions, assisted by the encouraging statements that were issued upon the present financial situation of the bank, that it would open again for business in February—some put it at the beginning of the month—and that it would be found that very little damage had been done, and that there would have been none at all if the public had not fallen into a state of panic.

The people who were so optimistic were by way of being apologists for Catalonia, whose pride is much hurt in this business, which is one reason why there are still complaints that the Banco de Espana did not come to the assistance of the leading Barcelona institution in the way it should have done. The Bank of Barcelona did not open in February, and it does not in the least look like reopening at the time of writing, or on its old lines, as one might say, ever.

Reports Premature

Great efforts have been made by Catalonia entities in the way of reconstruction, and the announcement was once given forth that a scheme had actually been undertaken for such reconstruction under the title of the Banco Regional, in connection with which it was said that important offers of capital had been received amounting in all to a sum of 25,000,000 pesetas. These reports and announcements are very premature. But in the meantime there has been one disturbing announcement, which has been headed in the newspapers "A Grave Rumor" as to which it should be remembered that it has so far been neither officially confirmed nor denied.

It is to this effect that the affairs of the bank will shortly pass into a phase of great gravity inasmuch as the administrative council of the bank is completing the preparation of documents necessary for soliciting the intervention of the judicial authorities in regard to matters affecting a branch of the bank. According to the stories that were put in circulation there are such abnormalities in the affairs of this branch as in the judgment of the council constitute a basis for proceedings against those who are responsible. But, as will be seen, this was not the only disturbing announcement.

In regard to the proposals for reconstruction, great efforts in this direction have been made by Francis Cambó, the leader of the Catalonian Regionalist Party in the Cortes and the enthusiastic and able champion at all times of Catalonia's interests and independence. At a meeting of the Association of Bankers the expert commission that had been appointed gave an account of the efforts that had been made in search of a formula that might put an end to the situation that so seriously affected an important part of Catalonia's commerce and industry.

Alternative Plan Proposed

Subsequently Mr. Gari made a statement concerning proposals which had been put forward by Mr. Cambó, which in the first place had consisted of a scheme for reconstructing the concern, enlarging its capital, paying the balances in the case of current accounts lower than 50,000 pesetas, while it was proposed that in the case of accounts above this sum 75 per cent of the excess should be reserved for extension of capital, obliging the holders of current accounts to take shares in the new company. Mr. Cambó had given assurances that, in the case of any such scheme as this being adopted, the Regionalist majority in the municipal council of Barcelona would come to the assistance of those who were conducting it and would cooperate with 20,000,000 pesetas in this work of reconstruction, issuing bonds which would constitute, either directly or through the medium of the Banco Espanol Colonial, negotiable funds.

Some of those present at the meeting expressed their disagreement with the details of this scheme, and an alternative one, also put forward by Mr. Cambó, was considered. He proposed to the holders of current accounts to the value of more than 600,000 pesetas that a new regional bank should be formed with a capital of 35,000,000 pesetas, the holders of current accounts to leave 25 per cent of their holding for working funds, and with the other 75 per cent take up shares in the new banking company.

PatriotismAppealed To

The creditors of the bank having held a general meeting to consider their future action appointed a special committee to act for them, consisting of the Marques of Arella, Francis Cambó, Maristany, Ramon Almirell, Marcos Viladomiu, and Josep Compte. At this general meeting it was stated that the persons present were creditors of the bank to the extent of 70,000,000 pesetas, and their object was not only to safeguard their interests, but to do their utmost to assist the bank to get its affairs straight again.

A high note of patriotism, which was struck at this meeting, the creditors realising that the suspension of payments by the bank had

DEMAND SLACKENS
IN WOOL MARKET

Some Houses Continue to Do Fair Business, However—Improvement Is Reported in Situation at Mills in United States

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The demand for wool is reported to have slackened again, although some of the houses catering more particularly to the woolen trade have continued to do a fair business, both from the office and from the men on the road. The fall from the worsted mills has not ceased entirely, a few sizable transactions being reported. With the edge of their appetites dulled, it is only natural that the inquiry for wool should diminish, especially with the question being raised now of amending or adding to the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill in Congress, which action admittedly would delay the passage of the bill, a contingency which seemed little likely a week ago. It is freely conceded by the most ardent proponents of the bill that the Emergency Tariff measure is incomplete and by no means equitably framed, but on the other hand it is contended that the speediest action is needed.

That there has been a very considerable improvement in the situation among the mills is revealed in the data on active and idle wool machinery in the country as of March 1, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, summarizing reports from 922 manufacturers throughout the country, in which it is shown that the percentage of idle hours to the total reported on February 1 had declined, as follows:

(a) wider than 50-inch reed space 45.3 per cent compared with 60 per cent February 1; (b) 50-inch reed space or less, 57.1 per cent, compared with 65.7 per cent; (c) carpet looms, 63.9 per cent, compared with 62.5 per cent; sets cards, 50.6 per cent, compared with 64.3 per cent; combs, 26.2 per cent, compared with 51.5 per cent; spinning spindles (a) woolen, 64.5 per cent, compared with 64.5 per cent; (b) worsted, 37.9 per cent contrasted with 55.3 per cent on February 1. From the foregoing figures, it is apparent that the percentage of active machinery has increased very appreciably, and that the consumption of wool must therefore have increased proportionately.

Increased Activity Awaited

The wool merchants have not felt the impetus of the increased activity in the mills to the same extent, perhaps, that would have been the case had they not been in competition with foreign tops and yarns, especially the former, which have been coming into the country in increasing quantities, especially from England, in the past three months and which can undersell the domestic product by 10 to 20 cents a pound, although the results obtained from them are less satisfactory in many cases than the domestic-combed product. These tops are being sold at 90 to 95 cents for 64s, compared with about \$1.10 asked by the domestic producer and at about 75 to 80 cents for half-bloods, compared with 95 cents to \$1.00 asked for the domestic product.

Nevertheless, there has been a fair weight of wool sold, more particularly toward the end of last week, involving about all grades and classes of wool and prices have been somewhat firmer, although not quite as dear. There has been a demand for fine and fine medium territory wools which have been sold at 70 to 75 cents, as a general thing, in the original bags for fairly good French combing wools. Fine staple graded wools have been in request, also, at about 90 cents and half-blood staple at 70 to 75 cents.

The Banco Italiano de Uruguay put in documents of its own to show that it was a creditor for 25,000,000 pesos instead of 12,000,000 pesos as was indicated in the first balance sheet put out by the Bank of Barcelona, or 1,800,000 as stated in a corrected balance sheet that was issued later. These proceedings have naturally caused a sensation, and financial and economic circles in Catalonia are greatly disturbed and much apprehensive upon the possible developments.

DIVIDENDS

The Superior Steel Company has declared usual quarterly dividends of \$1.50 a share on its common stock and \$2 a share on its first and second preferred stocks. The common is payable May 2 to holders of record April 15 and the preferred payments will be made on May 16 to holders of record May 2.

The directors of Mississippi River Power Company, for the purpose of adjusting the accumulated dividends of \$37.50 a share on the \$6,000,000 of outstanding 6 per cent preferred stock, have declared a stock dividend of 37% per cent, payable in 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock at par.

The Auto Sales Corporation directors have taken no action on the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock due at this time.

GENERAL LOSSES IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Practically every issue was affected by the general depression in the stock market yesterday, losses from 3 to almost 10 points being registered by the more vulnerable stocks. The downward trend was led by International Leather, which dropped 9 1/2 points, while Central Leather preferred, International Paper and Mexican Petroleum were notably depressed. American Telephone fell 2 1/2 points, after yesterday's 8 1/2-point advance. Losses were made by equipments, motors and textiles, while Transcontinental and Granger rails lost 1 to 2 1/2 points. Cal Money was down 6 1/2 per cent. Sales totaled \$45,300 shares.

The close was heavy: Steel 5 1/4, off 5%; Leather 37 1/2, off 2 1/2%; Studebaker 75% off 1%; Reading 63 1/2, off 1 1/2%.

GOODS TO REEMPLOY 1920

AKRON, Ohio—Announcement is made that the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company will reemploy 1,200 of its former tire builders early in April. The company will increase its production from 15,000 tubes and 12,000 casings daily to 16,000 tubes and 15,000 casings a day. It may return to a 5 1/2 per cent week soon. The large production is due to an increase of 70 per cent in orders during April as compared with the business in March.

The Daimler Motor Company of Germany has decided to double its capital to 200,000,000 marks.

EFFECT OF RAISING DIVIDEND RATES

Another Telephone Company Increases Return That Opens Discussion of Their Operations

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

FOLLOWING the announcement of the increase in the dividend rate of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company from 8 to 9 per cent comes the advance in the dividend of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent per quarter, or an advance from 8 to 8 1/2 per cent annually.

It is now quite evident that many of the public utilities companies which suffered during the war from the high prices of their lines of business enjoyed, are benefiting as prices come down. While the cost of the various materials used by the utilities works to lower levels, the cost of service which brings the income stays where it was, or as in the case of various companies it even advances.

The increased dividend rate and the almost simultaneous request for permission to advance rates for service by companies engaged in the same business naturally brings up a question as to the effects of such procedure.

Users of the service obviously object to the increase in rates but their objection is answered by the claim that the higher dividend is necessary to attract new capital needed for improvements and extensions. The exact dividend rate necessary to bring new capital is an open question, of course.

From the company standpoint the fact that the stock rises so readily with the increased dividend announcement shows that a premium is established at once but on the other hand there are those who feel that every possible means should be exhausted to keep money rates down. With an investment so well secured as this public utility, there are those who argue that even 8 per cent is higher than should be required to maintain the stock at par or at a figure to command any new needed money. It is pointed out that American Telephone stock has held around par for years even in the face of gossip that the 8 per cent dividend was going to be reduced. Instead of a reduction an increase is announced, coupled with a statement to the effect that the company has been able to more than pay that rate for years. Since the stock recently rose to above par before the increased rate was even hinted, openly at least, it is pointed out that an even further advance, or to a point necessary to attract new money, might have been reached had the company refuted the rumors of any dividend reduction and gained the confidence of the investors by a strong statement assuring them that there was no intention or need for cutting the 8 per cent rate and that it was more than being earned each year.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Marshall Stevens recently outlined his improved scheme as follows:

The five principal powers should establish an inter-allied commission, that would issue trading warrants bearing a common face value, stabilized and expressed in pounds sterling, dollars, francs, and lire, calculated to parity of rates of exchange to be fixed by the permanent inter-allied commission.

These trading warrants would be acquired by traders of any country, in exchange for securities already issued by the participating countries. That is to say, the inter-allied commission having definitely fixed the parity of exchange either at pre-war or a modified rate, a trader would then purchase approved government interest-bearing securities, which he would place with the commission, and in return receive a trading warrant for a given value.

The commission would issue a list of securities already issued by the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy respectively, which would be acceptable in exchange for trading warrants. This list should comprise almost any of the securities for which the individual governments are pledged, so long as they are redeemable at distant dates.

Key to the Scheme

By this it will be seen that the trader would be the gainer by the difference in the rate of exchange ruling and that allowed by the commission; on the other hand the commission profits by the interest accruing from these securities. This interest, against which there is no liability so long as the trading warrants are circulating, supplies the key to the whole scheme, for it would furnish a revenue more than ample to cover any contingency and would provide even an adequate insurance against the unlikely event of the bankruptcy of any one of the allied powers, party to the arrangement.

For instance, an Italian Government 5 cent per cent security for 1000 lire is purchasable in Italy for 700 lire. It is redeemable, say, in 20 years (1942) at 1000 lire.

By investing the interest, 50 lire per annum, which would belong to the commission (derived from the 1000 lire 5 per cent security) at 5 per cent compound interest, the whole cost of the security (700) is refunded in 11 years (1933). Furthermore, although the purchasing value in England today of the 700 lire is only 27, the trading warrant would increase the purchasing value to somewhere about £26, according to the parity of exchange fixed by the commission.

Although the trading warrants would bear no interest, the commission would undertake to exchange them, when no longer required in circulation, for inter-allied interest-bearing bonds, and the interest on these bonds would be varied by the commission in such a manner as to maintain their market value, at or about par.

A warrant would be somewhat after this form:

This warrant is issued by the inter-allied commission, and is good for: (\$1000) one thousand dollars in the United States of America, (£202) two hundred and two pounds in Great Britain, (505 francs) five thousand and fifty francs in France and Bel-

STABLE EXCHANGE AND TRADE REVIVAL

Proposal Is Made for Issuance of Inter-Allied Trade Warrants to Establish Uniform Basis for Restoring Commerce

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—On all sides it is acknowledged that something should be done, and with the least possible delay, to reestablish trading relations between all countries of the world. To do this it is of course necessary to either stabilize exchange, or put the hand of the commission to the task of restoring commerce.

It is now quite evident that many of the public utilities companies which suffered during the war from the high prices of their lines of business enjoyed, are benefiting as prices come down. While the cost of the various materials used by the utilities works to lower levels, the cost of service which brings the income stays where it was, or as in the case of various companies it even advances.

Two or three well-thought-out schemes have been advanced whereby merchants in friendly European countries might, by a system of international credit, be enabled to open trade with producers of raw materials.

Most of these export credit schemes, such as the Ter Meulen and Mountain schemes, deal only with the matter of trade, and leave the exchange to right itself in its own good time, maintaining that this will be the case once trade is established.

Mr. Marshall Stevens, M. P., well

known (500 lire) five thousand two hundred and fifty-two lire in Italy.

(The parity is that of July, 1914.) When not required in circulation this warrant will be exchanged for a bond of like amounts, collectively guaranteed by the governments of the countries named, and redeemable at par in (say) 1945 and bearing interest no less than 7 per cent per annum. (Variations in interest to be announced by the commission.)

These warrants would be kept in circulation and passed from hand to hand, or country to country, as the case might be; or as a negotiable instrument, fully guaranteed, they would be discounted by banks and could even be used by countries not included in the scheme.

All Countries to Benefit

The impoverished and former enemy countries would also benefit, for there would be nothing to prevent them purchasing the bonds of one of the participating countries, with which to open negotiations with the commission. Naturally there would be the greatest disparity in the rate of exchange, and this would have to be guarded against by a suitable ruling of the commission.

The object aimed at by the scheme is to stabilize exchange sufficiently to meet international trade requirements. As this is accomplished the need for trade warrants would automatically decrease until no longer required, and they would then be exchanged for inter-allied interest-bearing bonds.

Whether the estimate is accepted as approximately accurate or not, it is important to bear in mind that there was in fact an adverse balance which was probably in excess of \$200,000,000 gold in a year in which shipments of wheat amounted to more than 5,000,000 tons and of maize, linseed and oats to nearly 5,000,000 tons and in which wool, hides and other products which cannot be sold today were moving off with relative freedom and at prices which were still remunerative.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Directors of the Mississippi River Power Company, a Stone & Webster company, have, for the purpose of adjusting the accumulated dividends of \$37.50 a share on the \$6,000,000 of outstanding 6 per cent preferred stock, declared a stock dividend of 3 1/4 per cent, payable in 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock at par to holders of preferred stock turning in their certificates to be stamped.

German business interests are substantially underbidding American and other exporters in various foreign markets, say official advices. German traders are not "dumping" goods at any prices, as recently reported, but have well informed themselves concerning American prices, and are quoting goods just low enough to obtain the business.

The North German Lloyd Company has founded, in Bremen, a company known as "Hermes" with a capitalization of \$3,000,000 marks, to engage in export and import trade and acquire interest in similar organizations.

BIDS ON NEW YORK CITY LOANS OPENED

NEW YORK, New York—The deputy controller announced yesterday that the city had awarded \$21,400,000 of its city revenue bills for which bids were opened at noon. This means that all bids on a 6 per cent or better basis were accepted. The only bid that was rejected was that of the Public National Bank amounting to \$5,000,000.

Bids were received for \$47,000,000 New York City short-term bonds which included \$5,000,000 two months' revenue bills, \$10,000,000 two months' revenue bills, and \$10,000,000 2 1/2 months' revenue bills, \$10,000,000 2 1/2 months' revenue bills, \$7,000,000 2 1/2 months' revenue bills, and \$5,000,000 2 1/2 months' corporate stocks and notes at a nominal value.

The commission would issue a list of securities already issued by the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy respectively, which would be acceptable in exchange for trading warrants. This list should comprise almost any of the securities for which the individual governments are pledged, so long as they are redeemable at distant dates.

These trading warrants would be acquired by traders of any country, in exchange for securities already issued by the participating countries. That is to say, the inter-allied commission having definitely fixed the parity of exchange either at pre-war or a modified rate, a trader would then purchase approved government interest-bearing securities, which he would place with the commission, and in return receive a trading warrant for a given value.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CAMBRIDGE WINS BIG BOAT RACE

Light Blues Defeat Oxford University Crew in Their Famous Annual Rowing Event on the Thames River by a Length

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACES

Position Name Weight
Row—H. C. Bore... 12st. 3lb.
No. 2—A. G. W. Peasey... 12st. 4lb.
No. 3—B. H. Hitchcock... 12st. 7lb.
No. 4—D. R. Pearson... 12st. 7lb.
No. 5—H. B. Playford... 12st. 12lb.
No. 6—J. A. Campbell... 12st. 4lb.
No. 7—J. W. H. Fremantle... 12st.
Stroke—H. S. Hartley... 12st. 3lb.
Coxswain—L. E. Stephens... 8st. 10lb.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY EIGHT
Position Name Weight
Row—M. H. Ellis... 10st. 6lb.
No. 2—P. C. Mallan... 10st. 14lb.
No. 3—F. B. Lothrop... 10st. 4lb.
No. 4—W. E. C. James... 10st. 4lb.
No. 5—R. C. Lucas... 10st. 10lb.
No. 6—O. N. Nickalls... 10st. 4lb.
Stroke—D. T. Rakes... 10st. 4lb.
Coxswain—W. H. Forritt... 8st. 8lb.

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EXPORT COAL TRADE OF UNITED STATES

Immediate Demand Is From South America, but Strong European Call Is Expected Soon by President of New York Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The immediate demand for export of coal is now from South America," said Herbert Dallam Martin, president of the New York Coal Exchange, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but I believe that a strong European demand will open up within 30 to 60 days."

Before the war the entire export business in coal was in the hands of Great Britain. It was possible to keep freight low by exporting coal practically as ballast, bringing back products to full capacity, especially from South America. Now the United States is in open competition in both South American and European countries. During the past year American coal was sold at French ports as high as \$30 per ton, but since home demand in Great Britain has slackened and production has increased, the price has lowered until it is now impossible to put coal into European ports at a paying rate. This is due to the advantage of a short haul, as well as the British demand for imports.

Cost of Production

The Bureau of Mines of Great Britain recently stated that the cost of production at the mines was from 55 to 65 shillings per ton, equaling at present exchange rates \$10.52 to \$12.67, with some reaching as high as 100 shillings, or \$19.50. If these figures are true, then the United States can undersell British coal at every port in the world.

The present cost of United States coal, delivered at tidewater, is from \$5 to \$8, according to grade. These figures are not permanent, however, being due to the fact that this price is for coal already there, incurring demurrage for delay, and therefore being sold without profit to the owner.

"But a similar condition exists in Great Britain, according to a recent report from Cardiff. The cost of mining there is now 53 shillings, while the selling price is less than 40 shillings. The condition has even gone so far that recently I received an inquiry for a price on a shipment of coal to Newcastle from Sam O. Williams, sons of William Call and partners, Call's Building, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne."

To meet this local condition, Mr. Martin said that there had been a constant steady reduction of the amount of production at the mines, until the weekly amount produced in the bituminous field had been reduced nearly 50 per cent from the 1920 peak of production, which reached 12,812,000 tons in the week ending on December 4, to 6,891,000 tons in the week ending on March 12, 1921.

Shipments to Italy

Mr. Martin said that recently a number of cargoes had been shipped from Norfolk, Virginia, to ports on the west coast of Italy, at an average freight rate of \$4.50 to \$5, a total cost of delivery of \$10 to \$11, or less than the British cost of production at the mines.

Similar shipments had been made to South America, where the advantages were even greater, on account of the freight expense for the long haul from Great Britain.

In all these cases, however, freight rates were high, as there was little return cargo, consisting mainly of linsed, grain and packing house products from the countries of the River Plate and nitrates from Chile, with practically nothing from Europe. Even then there was small demand in the United States for these products, and the possibility of a high protective tariff made the prospect of lower rates, especially in United States ships, extremely unlikely for the present.

In general, the use of the ships now in the hands of the Shipping Board was expensive, due to the requirements of the Shipping Act. It was cheaper to ship by Norwegian vessels.

Expense of Shipment

The actual expense of shipment to a European port of a normal cargo of, say, 7500 tons, Mr. Martin figured, would be about \$6.81 per ton for operation as follows:

Cargo: Commercial coal, 4000 tons; bunker coal, 1200 tons; water, 200 tons; stores and spare gear, 100 tons. **Expenses:** Wages of crew, \$9000; victualling of crew, \$3500; coal used, \$7800; insurance, \$6500; deck and engineering supplies, \$3000; pilotage, towing, water, harbor dues, consular fees, \$6000; trimming at Norfolk, \$3000; discharge at Rotterdam, \$1800; total, \$46,850.

During the last week, information had reached him that American coal was being sold more cheaply in Germany than the local product, in addition to the sale to France and Italy.

"One of the difficulties is the half-hearted attitude of a certain element in the trade," he said, "that welcomes idleness as holding out excellent chances of famine prices later. They offer no argument to break down the resistance of buyers, save that it is safer to stock up now and avoid danger ahead."

When trade conditions improve, coal cargoes now going abroad, with the ships returning in ballast, will be able to get full return cargoes

from South American ports, also general commodities from European countries, notably Germany, which will rapidly get on its feet as soon as the reparation question is settled, with slight possibilities elsewhere. But Europe will ultimately require millions of tons, as against thousands now, giving promise of a constantly increasing market there, in addition to control of the South American trade."

RECLAMATION OF WET LANDS URGED

Wellesley College Professor Points Out a Way to Greatly Increase the Food Production of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Massachusetts.—Predicting that the time will come when land will be so valuable in this country and new land so desirable that we shall turn our attention also to the reclamation of the shallow sea areas, Prof. Elizabeth F. Fisher, of the department of geology and geography of Wellesley College, says that the drainage of millions of acres of waste lands offers a solution for a future increased food production for a growing population.

Professor Fisher's views on the subject are given in a series of lectures on the reclamation of wet lands which she is delivering at Wellesley College. These lectures present in arresting fashion the facts concerning the extent of unclaimed wet lands, the cost and method of reclamation and the benefits to the landowner and the nation to be derived from such undertakings.

Irrigation of dry lands and reclamation through drainage of wet lands are two great scientific expedients by which the nation today may increase its provision for the maintenance of a growing population," Professor Fisher explains. "Irrigation has already brought to the nation rich, though costly gifts in the wide and sparsely settled areas of the west, but to the more congested regions to the eastward, in the valleys of meandering streams and along the Atlantic coast, other benefits may come through the drainage of marshes and swamps.

The importance of this process America has been somewhat slow to recognize. The Old World has long practiced this mode of reclamation. It is estimated, in fact, that one-twentieth of the land in Europe tillable today was in the eighth century inundated and unfit for agriculture; that one-fifth of the most fertile agricultural land of Great Britain and Ireland has been reclaimed by drainage.

Holland, as is well known, has even reclaimed inclosed seas along her coast as more acreage became necessary to her population. Twenty years from now, we are told, our country will need twice as much food as is at present produced in the United States. As Mr. Hoover has just pointed out in a statement on the work to be done at the new Food Research Institute at Leland Stanford Junior University, we are about to pass from the position of a food-exporting nation to that of a food-importing nation. So far as we are to be self-sustaining the necessary increase of our food supply must be secured by improving methods of farming, by increasing fertility of the soil, by checking the destruction of land through erosion, and by making useful through irrigation and drainage lands never used before.

"The wet lands of the United States constitute a vast natural resource too long disregarded. Though the acreage of such lands cannot be accurately stated, it is commonly estimated at 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 acres of swamp and overflow lands plus several million acres of tidal marsh. There are also large areas covered by shallow lakes which at least in part will be exposed in a few years, some by natural processes, and some by man."

This vast area of potential farmland is distributed through many states. Though California has considerable swamp and overflow land, yet the problem of wet lands Professor Fisher emphasizes as especially belonging to the eastern half of the United States. Florida has the greatest swamp area—perhaps 15,000,000 acres. Part of this is included in the great work of reclamation in the Everglades, which promises to render fit for homes and for cultivation some 4,000,000 acres of rich mud land, hitherto without productive value. Large areas of wet lands lie idle in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. It is estimated that every gulf and coast state from Texas to Virginia has over 1,000,000 acres. The "Mud Swamp" of Virginia is proverbial. To the Bostonian the Lynn swamps, the swamps recently reclaimed along the Neponset River, and the salt marshes along the south shore are accepted features of a familiar landscape. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois also have large areas of swamp and overflow lands waiting till creation of population and shortage of food shall give spur to movements for reclamation.

MACHINISTS TO ACT AS TRADE ENVOYS
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The International Association of Machinists, with headquarters here, under an agreement just reached, has been named commercial representative of the Mexican Government in this country. It is announced. The machinists' organization will act as official adviser to the Mexican Government which binds itself to use products of "union shops" only in the establishments under its control.

An active movement now exists in Mexico, according to E. C. Davison, secretary of the machinists, for farm machinery and standard railroad equipment. The policy of his office,

MUNICIPAL RETAIL SALES TAX PLAN

Special Committee on Sources of Revenue Favors New Levy on Spending Power of Public in the City of Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Imposition of a tax of 1 per cent on retail sales as a means to increased revenue for the municipality is the leading recommendation made by a special committee named by the Mayor of Boston to study and report on the possibilities of new sources of income. In urging this particular form of levy the committee points out that it is just and equitable in that the spending power of the people is the measure of what they can afford in public service, and in that there is already a large burden of taxation upon real estate which cannot be added to without complicating a critical situation.

With the task of meeting a bill of about \$5,000,000 from income from new sources, the committee estimates that at least \$3,000,000 of this sum could be raised from a retail sales tax. In explaining the proposed levy the committee points out that it differs from the national sales tax now under consideration in that the latter would be imposed upon "turnover," or upon sales irrespective of whether they are made by the producer, wholesaler, jobber or retailer. The committee's plan would concern only those sales finally made to the consumer, and would not be operative in cases where the individual or the retail organization made a total retail sale of less than \$1000 a year. In citing the proposed system it is pointed out that successful precedents exist in the Philippine Island sales tax, in municipal levies already operative in some cities, and in the federal excise on certain articles when they exceed a stated price.

Opposition Arguments

In arriving at its conclusion the committee cites four fundamental arguments that are brought against the plan. Opponents of the proposal, the report says, assert that such a tax levied in a city will drive purchasers to a nearby city where the tax does not prevail; that some burden will rest with the retailer, it being impossible to pass it all along to the consumer; that it will be difficult to draw a definite line between retail sales and other types of sales; and that the money from such a tax might be wastefully administered.

Urging the advantages of the levy the committee stresses the inadvisability of burdening real estate, which provides two-thirds of the municipal revenue. Another advantage is declared to be that of elasticity in source of public income to which is added the point of its broad distribution and general application. The committee points out that the retail tax does not have the objectionable feature of repetition that the proposed national turnover tax has, and adds that the problems of deciding whether a sale is retail or not or not insurable.

"The advantages are considerable," the committee concludes with regard to the sales tax proposition, "and while the objections are also important they do not seem to be insurmountable. It is significant that the national government should now be giving serious attention to a proposal which, if carried through, would impose an excise on all sales of goods, wares and merchandise whether at retail or otherwise. This would represent a new and drastic invasion of that field of taxation which hitherto has been left open to the states and cities in case they should see fit to utilize it. The municipalities are at the expense providing all the facilities which retail business requires, and police and fire protection, improved streets, rapid transportation, etc.

Municipal Rights
"If an excise on retail sales is to be levied it seems only fair that the municipalities and not the national government should have whatever revenue this form of taxation produces. From the present outlook it seems not improbable that our municipalities, if they restrict themselves to taxes on real and tangible property, will, in time, find every other practicable source of public revenue exploited for the benefit of the national treasury. For this reason if for no other the matter of using some form of excise on business is worth the attention of the municipal authorities."

Among the other recommendations for new sources of municipal revenue the committee suggests a 5 per cent tax on the gross receipts of places of amusement; and increases in the license fees for many lines of business from cab stands to auctioneers. The report also favors apportionment of a part of the revenue of the State from licensing of motor vehicles to the city for the construction and upkeep of the city's streets.

INCOMING OFFICIAL PROMISES REFORMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California—A special dispatch has been received here stating that the new Governor of Lower California, succeeding Manuel Barcelos, recently arrived at Mexicali, capital of the district. In conversation with the retiring Governor and a number of officials of the Mexican Government, Governor-elect Barcelo is reported to have said that vice of all kinds and gambling will be "promptly banished and forever barred" from Tia Juana, Mexicali and all other parts of the district of Lower California and that it would be his "constant aim and endeavor to promote harmony and friendly feeling between California and Lower California."

NEW PACIFIC COAST SHIP LINE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SANTA BARBARA, California—This city is to be served by a new ship line, Baquero, which is to operate between here and San Pedro, a few miles south of Los Angeles, whose port it is. This water service is expected to bring an immense amount of business to the city, and to result in a saving of at least 20 per cent on freight.

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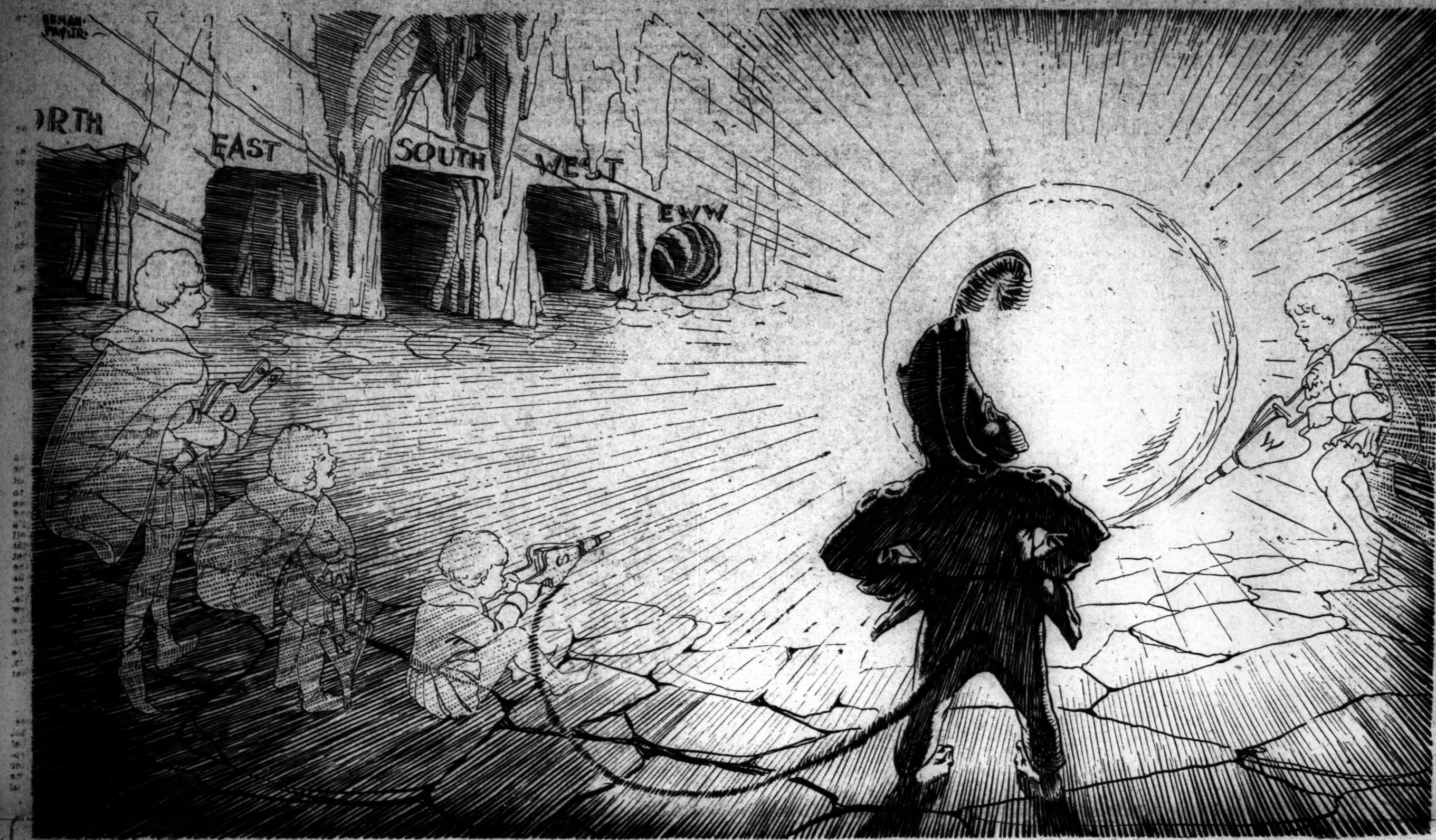
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Springtime

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
When the sun comes creeping around
the hill,
And shines at dawn on my window
sill;
When the snowdrops and crocuses,
shy and sweet,
Bloom bright in the yards beside the
street;
When among the trees there's a hazy
sheen,
And leaf buds swell and grass grows
green;
When over my head I hear a "creak,"
And there sits a grackle, glossy and
steak;
When boys bring out their marbles
and tops,
And girls their jumping ropes and
hoops;
Then I know that the robin will soon
appear;
To sing the glad news that spring is
here!

An Unusual Theater

The first theater that Harold went to in Florence, Italy, where he was living with his parents, was the very best one he could have attended, for it was different from any that he had ever before seen. Even its name was unusual, he thought, for it was Pergola, and the only way he had even thought of that word was as a name for the vine-covered walk in the garden at home. He supposed the theater took the name from the arcades that were in the front of the building, and extending over the sidewalk.

The Pergola was a beautiful theater to the eyes of this lad, who was an American boy. When he entered the auditorium with his father and mother, the most striking thing he noticed was that the theater had no balcony. There was just the lower floor, called the pit, and then, in a great horseshoe all around this pit, there were tiers upon tiers of wonderful gold boxes. There were six or eight tiers of these boxes, so that the people who sat on the upper tier were very high up indeed. The boxes had the appearance of the stories of a building, for they rose straight up from the floor, one above another without variation.

At the end of the auditorium farthest from the stage was a great box as large as a number of the others put together. It had special decorations and there were a great number of chairs in it. This was called the royal box, and it was here that the King and Queen of Italy sat when they attended the opera in state. It was empty, of course, now and was very seldom used. But over next to the stage, in one of the higher tiers there was a box of ordinary size which was used when members of the royal family attended the theater informally.

The night Harold went to the Pergola he paid almost as much attention

The Adventures of
Diggeldy Dan

In Which Monkey Descends Into the
Windle-Well

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I wonder if you have ever heard of the Hambledon Club? Well, it was really the first cricket club in all England, and was founded in the little village of Hambledon in Hampshire, over one hundred and fifty years ago. The reason why I ask you is because Monkey when he was adopted by Shadow-Sho, he could see no one, the speakers seemed very near.

"Who is this?" questioned one.

"Yes, yes! Who, indeed?" asked another.

"Stand aside!" cried a third, while a fourth joined in with the others.

And yet, look as he would, Monkey could discover no one at all. There was no one to be seen save the sides of the well covered with their soft, crystal light; these and the bottom far, far below, and the mouth of it far, far above.

And here, in the depths of it, with strange voices surrounding him, he was being tossed up and down like a cork. And, goodness, how the voices scolded!

"What a clumsy fellow!" said the first.

"What can he want?" demanded a second.

"To be sitting square on our heads!" finished a third. And, as if that were indeed true, Monkey suddenly felt himself bunted upward quite as though the speaker had turned into a Billy goat.

"Hey! Hey!" he cried, as he once more settled back into place, "whoever you are I'll have you know that I'm not sitting on anyone's head!"

"Are too," insisted the unseen one. "Here you are right back on top of my head again."

"On top of whose?" demanded Monkey, twisting this way and that and doing his best to find the speaker.

"On mine!" fairly shouted the voice.

"Can't you see I'm doing my level best to blow you away?" And with that the brown-eyed one was lifted even higher than before, only to feel himself falling back once again.

"No use," exclaimed the voice. "I can't do it. But just wait until I'm a fully-grown wind and then I'll show you."

"Oh, no, indeed. We come from the cave—the cave that is back of you."

And looking over his shoulder Monkey found himself gazing into the twilight-gloom of a great room.

"Step right inside," invited the friendly windle. So Monkey did, led by him and his fellows (whose breath touched him as they talked), he advanced into the depths of the cave.

Now while Monkey could not see a single one of the windles, he was beginning to tell one from the other because of the difference in their voices. There was one that possessed a quite-round-voice, one that spoke with a big-wide-voice, another that had a high-shrill-voice, and a fourth that used a slow-deep-voice. So Monkey soon got to calling them by these names. Only "for short" he called them Round, Wide, Shrill and Deep. And though you may think these rather odd names for four windles—as indeed they were—it was most helpful to the conversation to have them.

"And now we can't get you out of the way," cried the others.

"But please, please—you mustn't blame me entirely," protested Monkey.

"For mostly it was Shadow-Sho's doings." And he told them how that rascally fellow had got him to loosen his tail.

And when he had related that part of it all the windles shook so with laughter that Monkey was jiggled up and down like jelly on a sancer.

"Still, I suppose you would like to go to the bottom of the well just the

same," said the most talkative windle, after the mirth had subsided.

"Of course I would," answered Monkey. "It's what I'm supposed to do."

"Then being the way of it," said the other, "what say all of you if we give up going to the great tree today and escort Monkey instead?"

"Agreed! Agreed!" chorused the windles.

"Altogether, then," commanded their spokesman. "Draw in your breaths—every one of you!"

And though, of course, Monkey could not see them, he could distinctly hear the soft murmur they made. And as the sound fell upon his ears he felt himself gently sinking toward the bottom of the deep well. He was being carried downward on the breath of the winds!

"That was an adventure!" he cried, when he finally came to a stop on the floor of the well. "How many of you winds did it take to ride me?"

"There were four of us," answered the talkative one, "only we are not winds. We are only windles; that is to say, just wee-winds. It is not until after a windle has learned how to sing, and to play tunes in the trees or to whistle over the house-top that he gets to be a sure-enough wind."

"But where do you come from in the very first place?" asked Monkey. "From right here at the bottom of the well?"

"Oh, no, indeed. We come from the cave—the cave that is back of you."

And looking over his shoulder Monkey found himself gazing into the twilight-gloom of a great room.

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"Up there, just ahead, is where the cave divides into five parts," said Wide, as he pointed (at least Monkey supposed he pointed) into the deeper gloom.

"It's where we windles come from," explained Shrill.

"The whole four of us and our kind," added Deep.

"Just wait until I go back and fetch some light," put in Wide. As he said that, Monkey felt him brush past his nose. And soon he returned pushing some of the light from the

bottom of the well ahead of him as he came.

"That's better," exclaimed Deep. "Now Monkey will be able to see the windle-ways. There they are, over across from us."

Sure enough, there in the back of the big cavern were five openings. Four of them were quite square in shape but the one at the extreme right was as round as a polka-dot from Diggeldy Dan's suit. Over each opening was a name.

"Now the letters above the square openings read: 'North, East, South and West.' But over the round hole there was merely the initials 'E-W-W.'

"It's where the different kinds of windles come from," instructed Deep. "The first opening—"

"Oh, I know, I know, I know!" interrupted Monkey. "Don't tell me. Just see if I can't guess. Why, it's easy as pie. The North-windles come out of that hole over there, the East ones come out of the next, and so on. Only—only."

And here Monkey began to flounder, for he was at something of a loss to explain the E-W-W. But he did not hesitate for long.

"Of course," he cried, "it means the east-west-windles."

But with that, the four voices ran off into laughter.

"Who ever, ever heard of such a windle!" cried Round, holding his sides. Or, at any rate, the abashed Monkey guessed that he was holding them.

"East - west - west - wind, indeed!" roared Deep as he too (no doubt) rocked back and forth with merriment.

"But—but what do the letters mean, then?" pleaded Monkey in his very meekest tones.

"Why, Every-Which-Way, of course," answered Wide.

"The wha—the which, what?" puzzled Monkey.

"The Every-Which-Way kind," repeated Wide. "The round-and-round windles, that, once they grow up, get to be round-and-round winds. The over-and-under windles, and the around-the-corner, under-the-fence, and smack-through-the-crack ones. They are the kind that come through there—the ones that get to be the very best whistlers and who travel faster than all the rest put together."

"Come closer and you'll see why they're bound to be Every-Which-Way just the moment they appear," said Shrill.

With that Monkey went up to the mouth of the opening. Wide pushed the light nearer and, peering inside, the visitor could see that the inner part was as wavy and as twisted as the sides of a corkscrew.

"It's coming through there at the very first that makes the Which-Way windles so very, very which-way," said Deep.

"And so every," added Wide.

"Yes," agreed Deep, "and so every."

"They are the strongest of all the windles," said Shrill. "Even when they are just windles and before they have

ever gone up to practice in the great tree they can lift things as high as anything."

"Oh, much higher," put in Deep.

"Yes, much higher," added Wide.

"And how they do race. I saw them coming out once and they went so fast that—look out!" he suddenly shouted. "Here they come now! Back here into the corner with you, Monkey!"

But, alack! that inquisitive fellow had by this time put his whole head into the hole that was marked like a corkscrew. Even as Wide cried his warning, the curious one felt himself lifted and borne away as if on the crest of a wave. In a second he had been hustled across the width of the cave and carried to the bottom of the well. And then, before he could so much as protest, he felt himself spinning about like a pin wheel at the tip of a stick.

"Whiz!" sounded something, and a queer brown mass went scooting upward with the speed of a skyrocket. When he finally came to a stop on the floor of the well. "How many of you winds did it take to ride me?"

"Oh, I know, I know, I know!" interrupted Monkey. "Don't tell me. Just see if I can't guess. Why, it's easy as pie. The North-windles come out of that hole over there, the East ones come out of the next, and so on. Only—only."

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THE HOME FORUM

Irving in Dresden

Dresden, March 7, 1823.

My dear Sister:
My winter in Dresden has been extremely agreeable. I have become quite at home among the good people, and am invited to every thing that is going on in the world of fashion and gaiety. The old court has particularly pleased me from its stiff old fashioned formalities, and buckram ceremonies. I have been treated uniformly with the most marked attention, by all the members of the royal family, and am in great favor with the old queen. There is a singular mixture of state and familiarity in some of the court fêtes. There have been for instance, several court balls given by the royal family. At those given by the king, the common people are admitted as spectators, and rows of seats are erected for them on each side of the great saloon in which the company dance. Here then you see the nobility and visitors of the court in full court dress, dancing in the centre of the saloon, while on each side are long banks of burly faces wedged together, men, women, and children, and gazing and curteeing as at a theatre. As the court dances are not always the most dignified, one would think this opportunity of seeing royalty cutting capers, would be enough to destroy the illusion with which it is surrounded. There is one romping dance called "the Grandfather," something in the style of Sir Roger de Coverly, which generally winds up the halls, and of which the princes and princesses are extremely fond. In this, I have seen the courtiers of all ages capering up and down the saloon to the infinite amusement of the populace, and in conformity to the vagaries of the dance, I have been obliged to romp about with one of the princesses as if she had been a boarding school girl.

I wish I could give you a good account of my literary labors, but I have nothing to report. I am merely seeing and hearing, and my mind seems in too crowded and confused a state to produce any thing. I am getting very familiar with the German language; and there is a lady here who is so kind as to give me lessons every day in Italian (Mrs. Foster), which language I had nearly forgotten, but which I am fast regaining. Another lady is superintending my French (Miss Emily Foster), so that if I am not acquiring ideas, I am at least acquiring a variety of modes of expressing them when they do come.—*Life and Letters of Washington Irving.* Pierre M. Irving.

Our Writings

Our writings are like so many dishes, our readers, our guests, our books, like beauty—which which one admires another rejects; so we are approved as men's fancies are inclined.—Burton.

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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"Cease From Such Utterances"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
On pages 204 and 205 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read: "The belief that God lives in matter is pantheistic. The error, which says that Soul is in body, Mind is in matter, and good is in evil, must uneasy it and cease from such utterances; else God will continue to be hidden from humanity, and mortals will sin without knowing that they are sinning, will lean on matter instead of Spirit; stumble with lameness, drop with drunkenness, consume with disease, all because of their blindness, their false sense concerning God and man."

Here is a definite, specific statement to the effect that in order to destroy the error which claims that evil is a real entity, it is essential not only that we must "cease from such utterances" or cease from acknowledging the reality of evil, but we must go farther than that and uneasy it and repudiate any statement of, or belief in, the reality of evil.

To the young student of Christian Science who may be endeavoring to overcome one of the myriad forms of belief in disease, this may seem a difficult task, but obedience to this injunction becomes easier as one progresses in the understanding of the teaching of Christian Science, or the Science of true being. After all, it is only natural that in order to experience the benefit of true health, the truth about God and man should be acknowledged in face of any seeming evidence to the contrary produced by the material senses. Whatever discordant condition the material senses may be manifesting, to turn right away from this false evidence and "unsee it" is not so difficult as it might seem, in face of the altogether unreliable nature of the evidence of these senses.

In thus turning away from the false, material evidence, we are not simply obeying the admonition contained in the Scriptures, "In all thy ways acknowledge him." It is evident that to talk of disease as a real power to be feared or submitted to, is not acknowledging God, and when it is seen that it is that which cometh out of a man, that which entereth in, that defileth, it will be realized that it is absolutely necessary to set a guard on our thoughts, and to see that every false claim or belief in a power apart from God is promptly denied a resting place, and instead the truth about God and man is uttered.

Should anyone be struggling with a belief of sickness, one of the most important steps to take toward eliminating the discordant condition, therefore, is to mentally unsee it, or to see and acknowledge only what is really true about man. This may mean that, though apparently bound by the painful beliefs of material sense, one must turn away from the error, and declare the unchangeable perfection of the image and likeness of God, the man of God's creating, "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever," and this whole-hearted acknowledgment of God as revealed in man, will, if persistently adhered to, prove the utter powerlessness of evil.

The story of Daniel in the den of lions illustrates very powerfully the result of the faithful acknowledgment of God in every circumstance. Daniel was forbidden to pray to God, the penalty for disobedience to this law being what was considered to be certain death in the lions' den. Had Daniel obeyed this law and abstained from his usual custom of praying to God, he would not have been obeying the injunction to acknowledge God in all his ways, and would have given power to the belief that good is in evil, by obeying an evil law to achieve what he considered a good end—his own protection. From the time Daniel first heard of this unjust law it is evident that he must persistently have declared that there was no other power but God, good, and he must have silenced any utterance of the error which would have tried to persuade him that by acknowledging God in all his ways, he would lose his life.

The result of his steadfast understanding that God was his Life, and that nothing could make him acknowledge evil instead of good, was that he was able to come unscathed out of the den of lions, proving triumphantly the freedom from danger which accompanies right thinking and right acting.

So also in the many cases on record in the Bible, of the healing of sick and sickness and the raising of the dead, the first step toward the destruction of the particular phase of error that had to be overcome was the mental denial of the reality of evil and the joyful affirmation of the allness of God, good. The raising of Lazarus from the belief of death would not have been accomplished had the Master not refused to admit that Lazarus had died, and in this way ceased from uttering the belief that life is in matter, and he showed further the necessity of doing more than this, and literally "unsee it" in declaring the truth that Lazarus was not dead. Then followed his prayer of grateful thanks to the Father, which may be taken as a joyous recognition of the eternal fact that in acknowledging God in all his ways, in ceasing to utter the lie of material sense, and in unseeing those lies, Jesus was proving for all time the oneness of God and man, proving that is to say, that Principle and its idea cannot be separated by any belief of death.

Jesus never found it necessary to acknowledge evil as a power before he proceeded to destroy it, and his wonderful work was accomplished

only by steadfastly acknowledging God in all his ways, and in giving utterance to truth in every instance where evil was claiming to exist. In this he was the Wayshower for all humanity, and in "Unity of Good," page 17, Mrs. Eddy writes: "A right apprehension of the wonderful utterances of him who 'spake as never man spake,' would despoli error of its borrowed plumes, and transform the unverse into a home of marvellous light; a consummation devoutly to be wished."

best of all is in Franconia, high above the little Ham Branch interval, on the forest-clad slopes of Kinsman. A single road runs up the intervals, into a region of abandoned clearings. The great west wall of Kinsman, rearing to its saddle-back twin summits more than four thousand feet aloft, is uncompromising and discourages human conceit. There is a rugged wilderness here our Berkshire land knows nothing of, and a tax on the breath in climbing for which we have no adequate prepara-

tion. She was christened Radagonde. "I don't care much about the present-day fashion of tampering with servant's names; it seems to me that if you take away the names of members of the human society, you rob them of a part of their personality. Still, I confess Radagonde is rather a mouthful."

When the young girl was announced, my mother did not send me out of the room; this may have been because she forgot to do so (for it was a charming characteristic of hers that she mingled

The Beauty of Dublin

Dublin looks eastward upon the sea—a shallow sea, blue like all the seas of Ireland, yet not with the deep blue-green of the Atlantic; pale rather, and sparkling in its lighter-toned expanses, easily passing into greys and silvers. The mountains which border it, facing the sun of morning, tend to the same lovely faintness, seen through a transverse mist of sunlight; but they are more

Mourne Mountains defined in purest blue, from Slieve Gullion, standing inland and apart, to where Slieve Doon ploughs its roots into the sea.—"The Fair Hills of Ireland," Stephen Gwynn.

In the Grass

O to lie in long grasses!
O to dream of the plain!
Where the west wind sings as it passes

A weird and unceasing refrain;
Where the rank grass wallows and toises,

And the plains' ring dazzles the eye;
Where a silver cloud bounces The flashing steel arch of the sky.

To watch the gay gulls as they flutter
Like snowflakes and fall down the sky.

To swoop in the depths of the hollows,
Where the crow's-foot toises awry;
And gnats in the lee of the thickets
Are swirling like waltzers in glee
To the harsh, shrill squeak of the crickets
And the song of the lark and the bee.

O far-off plains of my west land!
O lands of winds and the free.

To your meadows in dreaming I fly
To plunge in the depths of your grasses,
To bask in the light of your sky!

—Hamlin Garland.

The Best Will Take Most Polish

In the handful of shingle which you gather from the sea-beach, which the indiscriminate sea, with equality of fraternal foam, has only educated to be, every one, round, you will see little difference between the noble and mean stones. But the jeweller's trenchant education of them will tell you another story. Even the meanest will be better for it, but the noblest so much better that you can class the two together no more. The fair veins and colours are all clear now, and so stern is nature's intent regarding this, that not only will the polish show which is best, but the best will take most polish. You shall not merely see they have more virtue than the others, but see that more of virtue more clearly; and the less virtue there is, the more dimly you shall see that there is of it.—John Ruskin.

Old and New

All that is old is not therefore necessarily excellent; all that is new is not despicable on that account alone. Let this be really meritorious be pronounced so by the candid judge after due investigation; blockheads alone are influenced by the opinion of others.—Hindu Drama.

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AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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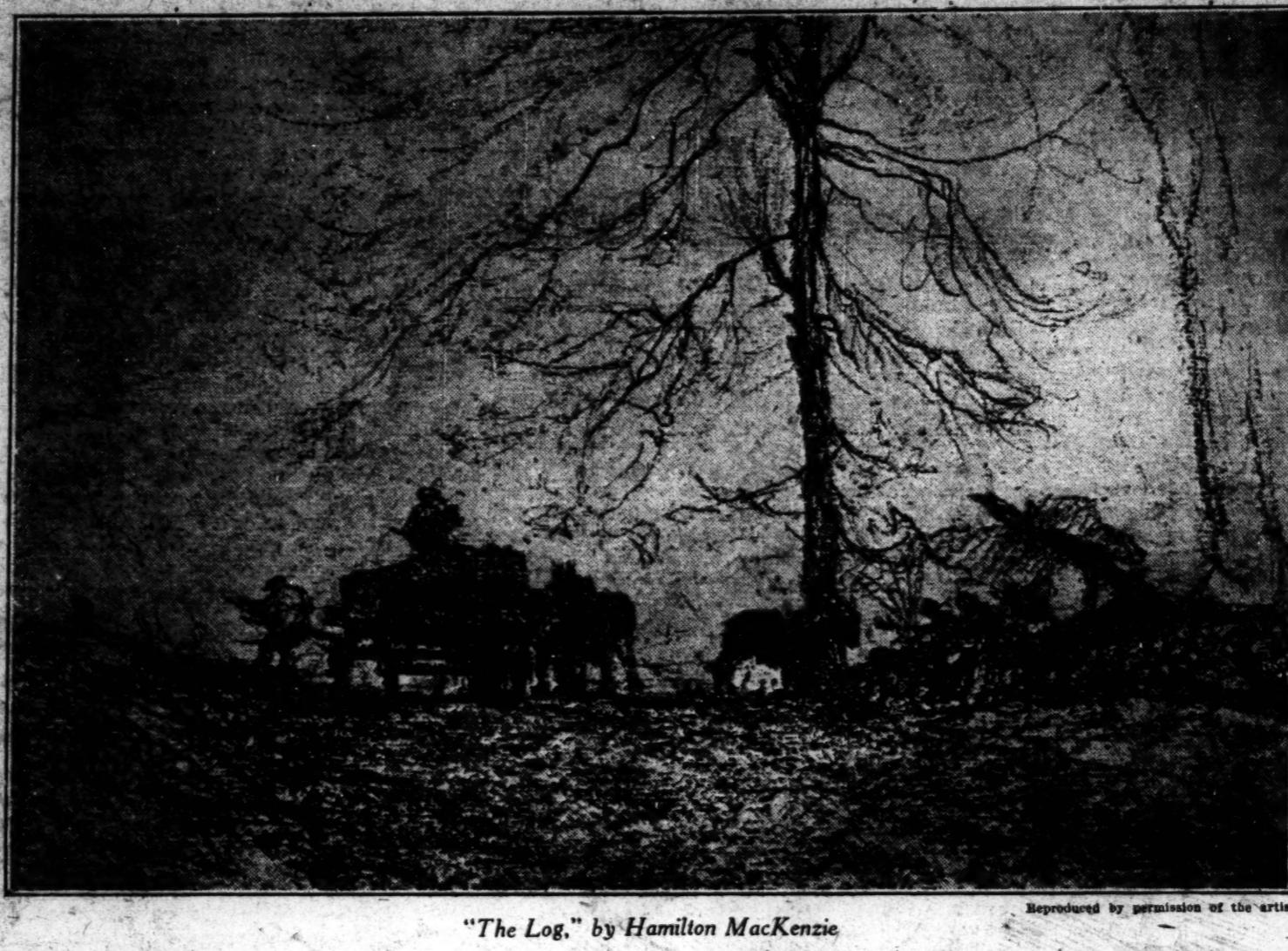
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"The Log," by Hamilton MacKenzie

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All the Air Around

All the air around

Was filled with busy strokes and ringing of clean sound,

And now and again a crack and a slow rending, to tell

When a tree heavily tottered and swifly with a crash fell.

I smelt the woody smell of smoke from the fire, now

Beginning to spurt from frayed bracken and torn bough.

In the lee of a drift, fed from our long morning toll

I lopped the twigs from a fresh-cut pole and tossed it aside

To the stakes heaped beyond me, and made a plunging stride.

And gathered twines of bramble and dead hazel sticks

And a taggot of twisted thorn with snow lumped in the pricks,

And piled the shoulder high.—Laurence Binyon.

ration. No railroad whistle can here reach our ears. Creatures wilder than deer may cross this clearing. And the air of it is filled with the pungent fragrance of the northern balsams.

The way to this pasture lies through a lower pasture behind the tiny farmhouse by the road. It is a steep way, past a running brook and through a sugar grove where the sugar house of rough boards stands surrounded by huge woodpiles against next year's "b'lin down." At the head of the grove, after an acre or two more of clearing, the path suddenly starts upward at a sharp angle, and for a quarter of a mile goes through a dense forest of young spruces and balsams so dense that scarce a leaf of undergrowth is visible on the brown needles.

It emerges from the evergreens as suddenly as it entered them, and you find yourself on a plateau pasture five or six acres in extent, once regular in shape but now broken into tiny bays and inlets all along the edges by the invasion of the forest, by jetties and capes of trees. And out beyond each cape and peninsula are reed and islands of young balsams, anywhere from six inches to twenty feet high, rich in colour, perfect in shape, incomparable in fragrance. The pasture, in a few years, would be quite overgrown, obliterated, were it not for the cattle. They cannot quite fight back the invasion, but they can hold it in check.

None of them is visible, perhaps, as you enter it, or even when you have come to a standstill, and disengaged her with the faintest suspicion of a smile. . . .

If my mother had asked her whether she could forge cannon, build cathedrals, compose poems, rule nations, she would still have replied, "Yes, madam," because obviously she said "yes" without any regard to the meaning of the questions asked her, out of pure politeness, because she thought it was the proper thing, and because her parents had taught her that that was not good manners to say "no

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1921

EDITORIALS

Mr. Lloyd George and the British Labor Party

WHATEVER else may be said of Mr. Lloyd George, he is certainly never monotonous. For the last fifteen years he has been continuously in office and continuously in the limelight. The "people's budget," national insurance, land reform, all in turn were storm centers, and then, with the coming of the war, Mr. Lloyd George was ever found in the very forefront of all its tremendous activities. The British Prime Minister has never allowed himself to settle on the lees. Just when his opponents would be declaring that he was losing his grasp, settling into a groove, and becoming stale, he would, by some new and generally totally unexpected orientation of policy, change the whole outlook, rekindle waning enthusiasms, and set out, once again, like a giant refreshed, as leader of a new quest.

In all this, Mr. Lloyd George has shown himself to be what he undoubtedly is, an opportunist. The British Premier, however, is no ordinary opportunist. There is nothing petty about the opportunism of Mr. Lloyd George. It is often calculated, to the point of cynicism, as, for instance, in the matter of the recent trade agreement with Soviet Russia, but it generally has some big purpose in view. It cannot be, however, and is not, immune from the dangers which beset all opportunism. At any moment, it may overreach itself. Beset with difficulties, the opportunist ever tends to restrict his view, to extend his calculations to ever fewer moves ahead, and to be more and more satisfied with meeting the first want.

It is just this last phase which appears to be so much in evidence in the attitude which Mr. Lloyd George has taken up, within the past few days, in regard to the British Labor Party. Those who have made any study of British politics, in recent years, can scarcely have avoided the conviction that a new alignment of parties is inevitable, sooner or later. But no one who has given due weight to the almost proverbial common sense of the British workman would be inclined to admit the accuracy of the picture drawn by Mr. Lloyd George at the 1920 Club, in London, of the coming struggle between the British Labor Party and the parties standing for the maintenance of the present established order. There is no doubt at all that the British Labor Party shows an admixture of "wild men," and that these wild men, as is always the case, do most of the talking and control most of the writing. But, in view of the record of British Labor during the war, and since the war for that matter, it is manifestly not fair logic or fair anything else to take the utterances of extremism, and father them on to the party as a whole. Yet this is exactly what Mr. Lloyd George did, in London, the other day. No one knows better than does the British Prime Minister that the so-called Labor press in Great Britain does not express the views of the majority of the Labor Party. The British workingman takes and swears by what paper he pleases, and, in the vast majority of cases, that paper is not a Labor paper. No purely Labor paper in England has ever paid for itself for long, if it has ever done so at all. Yet when Mr. Lloyd George finds one of these papers making the statement that "no reform, no mere nominal preservation, or even advance of money wages in any particular industry or locality will ultimately affect the issue," but that the only way out is the overthrow of capitalism, he does not hesitate to use it as a text for denouncing the whole Labor Party as revolutionary and Bolshevik.

In so many words, the British Premier denounced the Labor Party, which includes such men as Mr. Thomas, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Hodges, to mention only a few at random, as standing for "the destruction of private property, the conversion of the whole means of production into a great state machine." He likened its menace to the German menace in 1914, which no one suspected until it burst full blast upon the world, and he urged that, just as France and Great Britain, enemies as they formerly had been for centuries, had been drawn, by a common danger, into proclaiming an entente, so Liberals and Conservatives, who had stood in opposite camps for 300 years, should unite against this new party that had arisen "with new purposes of a most subversive character."

Mr. Lloyd George had to admit that the Labor Party obviously included a large number of men who did not hold subversive views, but, on the contrary, very statesmanlike and constructive views. With his usual resource, however, he forestalled this objection by insisting that such men were entirely at the mercy of the extremists. "In this new army," he insisted, "it is the corporals who lead, and the Labor leaders who do exactly as they are told."

Now the purpose of Mr. Lloyd George is obvious. He made, and makes no secret of it. The government of the country, he insists, is impossible without a coalition. The only alternative to a coalition is a Labor government, and a Labor government means a Socialist government, with Socialists in the signal box "pulling the difficult, dangerous levers of trade, credit, industry, and commerce." There can be little doubt that Mr. Lloyd George's call to arms will be effective, to a certain extent. There is a tremendous disposition in Great Britain, as in many other countries, to "close the ranks against Socialism," but it is already becoming evident that even amongst the strongest Conservatives there is a disposition to regard Mr. Lloyd George's picture as exaggerated. The fact of the matter is that the Labor Party has been a great political institution in Great Britain too long, and, in spite of many failures, has earned for itself too much respect to allow of any such ostracism as Mr. Lloyd George's attitude would seem to demand. Nevertheless there is method in Mr. Lloyd George's madness, for is not Mr. Lloyd George an opportunist?

Capitalizing Premiums

QUESTIONS of capitalization by public service corporations, that directly affect the rates charged to consumers, have been threshed out in the Massachusetts Legislature, to which the lighting companies of the State appealed for permission to capitalize \$34,000,000 in premiums. The case is but one of the signs taken to indicate that the time is coming, if it has not already come, when the commonly accepted practice of "charging all the traffic will bear," as exercised by private competitive business, cannot fairly be tolerated where a public monopoly is enjoyed.

It has been an accepted practice for people engaged in business to compete, and be permitted to make whatever profit they could. But since competition, especially in public service companies, has gradually approached the vanishing point, this natural balance as to prices has been automatically lifted until conditions have become quite changed.

A study of the conditions leading up to the effort of the Boston Edison Company to capitalize its \$17,000,000 in premiums develops the conviction that it is time for an understanding, especially an understanding of premiums and their relation to the consumer, as well as to the company. While the matter of premiums is a little different from that of the ordinary surplus, the two are very closely related so far as the consumer is concerned. The premium is the difference between the \$100 par value of the stock and the price at which additional stock has been sold. The reason for the willingness of investors to pay a "premium" is said to be the high rate of interest. One representative brought out the point when he said that "the gas and electric companies would never have collected millions of dollars in premiums except for the excessive dividends, and since these dividends have gone into surplus, the premiums were simply surplus under another name." "All the laws of the Commonwealth," he declared, "forbid the capitalization of such surplus."

Unquestionably a fair solution to the problem is offered in the resolution passed by the House of Representatives and now before the Senate asking that the whole question be referred to the State Public Utilities Commission for study and recommendation. This resolution recognizes the public's as well as the company's interest, and places upon the commission the responsibility of considering the matter of finance from the standpoint of the effect on rates, and in the manner best calculated to promote the public interest.

Such an investigation may shed further light on this question of public policy, which is thus far unsettled. In Massachusetts, the laws, since 1873, have generally opposed the capitalization of surplus or premium by such companies. Some other states allow it, as shown by the various stock dividends that are estimated to represent about a billion dollars for the period since March 8, 1920, the date of the United States Supreme Court decision on the tax question. While the Supreme Court ruling was on the tax phase of the subject, the point of public interest is the relationship between profits and the rates charged. Whenever millions of dollars are accumulated as surplus or premium, or under any other guise in book-keeping, over and above a fair dividend and other expenses of every kind, there is, on the part of the public which pays the bill, a feeling that possibly too much has been charged for services, also that it should have a share in the extra profits, instead of the company being the sole beneficiary. Both premiums and surpluses may be traced from the rates charged consumers. The first excess was made possible because the rates charged were sufficient to permit attractive dividends to be paid. In the case of surpluses, they are simply excess money obtained more directly from the rates; some companies call them "savings," but obviously they are "saved" only after they are exacted from the consumer.

Sufficient warrant for a thorough investigation is found in the letter from Mayor Peters of Boston protesting against passage of the bill, in behalf of himself and the City Council. He writes that the measure "involves the serious danger of over-capitalization, and the attempt to exact an excessive return from the public."

Much criticism has been aroused by the emissaries of the companies resorting to the Legislature for permission to capitalize the \$34,000,000 in premiums, instead of going to the Public Utilities Commission, which is in a far better position to decide this question fairly and comprehensively. The voice of the consumer is heard demanding this procedure.

The Open-Eyed John Burroughs

IT MAY be trite to say that a man is known by the friends he makes, yet nobody can appreciate the character and quality of John Burroughs in any other way so readily as by taking account of the men he knew as friends. There were the friends of the old New England coterie, Emerson, Dr. Holmes, Hawthorne, and James Russell Lowell. There was Walt Whitman, with whom he used to tramp the streets and sit talking with on the steps of the Capitol, or have breakfast with Sunday mornings, while both were in Washington, helping out, in the days of the Civil War. Then there were Theodore Roosevelt and John Muir, who made common cause with him against the "nature fakers," as they called them, while Mr. Roosevelt was in the White House. And then, in these recent years, there have been Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford, and Hudson Maxim and Harvey Firestone, the friends with whom he has been accustomed to get out into the open of the woods and farm country "up-state" in New York, for one of those famous "juvenile" parties, where these four men, each distinguished for a highly specialized interest, all enjoyed being boys together, playing games and performing stunts just for the fun of it.

It might almost be said of John Burroughs that friends and friendships made up his whole life. Yet in this sort of relationship he counted not merely the members of the human family. There were all the things that go to make up the great world of outdoors as well. Dumb creatures of every sort, even the most infinitesimal of living forms, had the same attention and sympathy from

him that was always so freely given to humankind. It was so again with trees and shrubs and wild flowers, hills and plains, clouds and sunshine. He loved them all. He never wearied of observing them, studying them, thinking and talking about them, or talking to them so far as intercourse was possible. This love and this interest were always first with John Burroughs. They made him a writer only secondarily. Friendship was his first means of expression. Writing came afterward. He wrote of his friendships at those times when he could not be actively experiencing them. And perhaps it was because his friendships with the life of the great outdoors were the more obscure and the less popularly comprehensible, that he wrote most of them. He interpreted them to thousands whom circumstances had denied this close intimacy with them that he enjoyed. Thus he went on, through his writings, making friends of a myriad of readers who could not hope to know him personally. That he was not merely a naturalist, is made clear by his splendid study of his friend Walt Whitman and his early literary imitations of Emerson and others. He wrote out of the wealth of his own interests. He always said that he wrote to please himself. He had no thought for the popular thing. That first book, "Wake-Robin," was the product of those tedious hours, in the Washington of war times, when he sat all day long guarding a huge iron vault, in the United States Treasury, and began writing of the birds as the next best thing to being able to see and hear them. Those who have loved John Burroughs—and their name is legion—will be apt to think of him as his friend, Henry Ford, so well expressed it: He was alive and his eyes were open. They are like also to agree with Mr. Ford that "there will be birds where John Burroughs is—birds and great trees."

British Independent Labor Party and Bolshevism

THE very decisive rejection of Bolshevism by the Independent Labor Party in Great Britain, at its recent annual conference in Southampton, must be accounted an event of quite unusual significance. No one who knows anything of British Labor would contend that the Independent Labor Party is, in any way, representative of British Labor. But this fact only adds to the importance of the recent decision. The Independent Labor Party is undoubtedly the "left wing" of the Labor Party. It is frankly Socialistic. Its sympathies are decidedly international, in the accepted Socialistic sense of that word, and, during the war, under the leadership of such men as Ramsay Macdonald, it was strongly identified with pacifism.

Toward Russia, up to the time that Nicholas Lenin sent broadcast his famous "terms of affiliation" with the Third or Moscow International last year, the Independent Labor Party had been full of sympathy and loud in its demand for a recognition of the Soviet Republic. Confronted, however, with the Lenin demand for complete submission to the leadership of Moscow, for organized revolution, and for the repudiation of all Socialists refusing to subscribe to these conditions, the Independent Labor Party called a halt, and dispatched two delegates to Moscow to make sure that there was no mistake as to the meaning of the Lenin dispatch. These delegates, on their return, reported that there was no mistake, that Moscow was quite unbending and unalterable in its decision that all workers who joined the Third International "should prepare, not for an easy parliamentary victory, but for a victory by heavy civil war."

On receipt of this statement Ramsay Macdonald declared at once that "the Independent Labor Party and the Third International are oil and water, and will not mix." Nevertheless, there was a considerable and very energetic section of the party strongly in favor of subscribing to Moscow's demands, and those in touch with the situation recognized that great effort would be made to sway the voting in favor of Moscow at the annual conference of the party. From the first, however, it was evident at Southampton that the extremists had no chance. Ramsay Macdonald and others came out definitely as entirely opposed to force in any circumstances, insisting that revolution only gave rise to "a vicious circle movement of counter-revolution and more revolution until the nation's life was put back ten generations." Indeed, before the conference ended it had become clear that, as far as the Independent Labor Party was concerned, force of any kind was finally repudiated, and that the party stood committed to orderly "parliamentary and evolutionary action."

If this is the deliberate judgment of the Independent Labor Party, the official Labor Party is certainly no whit behind in its adherence to constitutional methods. It is harder than ever to see, in such circumstances, what becomes of Mr. Lloyd George's recent denunciation of British Labor as Bolshevik in spirit and subversive in aim and intent.

Cricket

THERE are two short periods, every year, in England, when the great national games of football and cricket compete together for public favor. In other words, the seasons of the winter and the summer game overlap by several weeks. Of course, the great official contests of the one are usually well out of the way before those of the other begin. But the small boy with the bat, in the spring, or the small boy with the football, in the autumn, is ever eager to forestall the season. In some parts of England there is, indeed, a kind of unwritten law about it. Thus, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the cricket season, as far as the scratch team on the vacant plot of ground is concerned, begins on the Friday before Easter, no matter how early or how late that day may happen to fall. But, for the most part, it is just about now that the great "change over" begins to be effected throughout the country, that scores begin to creep into the evening papers, that "Cricket Notes" begin to supplant "Football Notes," and the great county teams begin to make known their fixtures and arrangements for the coming season.

This year, cricket in England promises to come fully into its own again. During the war, it fell on evil days. County cricket was suspended, and most of the crick-

eters anywhere were at the front. But last year saw an almost complete rehabilitation of all the time-honored events.

In any case, the lean years of the war are but an incident in the long history of the game. For, although it may be true to say that cricket first became a national game at Hambledon, through the wonderful achievements and enthusiasms of the Hambledon Club, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, cricket, in some form or another, was probably well known and enthusiastically played in England long centuries before the Hambledon Club was ever thought of. Thus, did not the Saxons have a game called "creag," which was played with a bent wooden bat? And then, long before the Saxon days, cricket, or something like it, finds mention in books and documents dating back to times more ancient still. The playing of creag by the Saxons is, however, a definite landmark. Later on, it seems to have become so popular as to have been a source of considerable anxiety to the authorities, with the result that, in the reign of Edward III, creag was evidently included in a general denunciation of "useless games" which interfered seriously with the practice of archery.

Cricket, however, could not be suppressed. There is definite mention of its having been played in Surrey in the sixteenth century, and, by the middle of the seventeenth century, it had quite definitely gained its place as a national pastime. Thus, one indignant chronicler of those times denounces Maidstone as "a very profligate town," where he had seen "morrice dancing, cudgel playing, stool ball, crickets, and many other sports openly and publicly on the Lord's Day." Nevertheless, it is, of course, perfectly true to say that cricket first became a really national game toward the close of the eighteenth century, and that the cricket pitch of the Hambledon Club on Broad-Halfpenny Down was the "cradle" of English cricket. It was in the year 1750 that the Hambledon Club was formed by certain enthusiasts in and round about the little village of Hambledon, "five miles from anywhere" on the Hampshire downs, and the "Hambledon men" have an honored place in the history of cricket. David Harris, whose batting had to be seen to be believed, and William Beldham, the bowler, were great men in their day, as was also Richard Nyren, the landlord of the Bat and Ball, the little inn which still stands as it stood 200 years ago at the cross roads, on the way to the downs.

Editorial Notes

THE American Irish are living up to the reputation of the mother country for humor. All they apparently now demand is that the interloping Yankee shall get out. Then "The Star-Spangled Banner" may be exchanged for "God Save Ireland," and the Anglo-Saxon made at home in reservations. The trouble all comes, so "The Gaelic American" explains, from General Pershing and the officers of the American Union being Anglo-Saxons. The real American nation, it appears, consists of the country's naturalized citizens, which explains, of course, why to be an American you must be a Gael. But the Gael test seems to let in the Scotsman as well as the Irishman, which is a pity. Would it not be better if "The Gaelic American" changed its name to "The American," and defined Americans as Irish? But then that might lead to trouble with the O'Hearst or should it be MacHearst? However you look at these things they always end in another wrong to Ireland.

YEARS ago there was written an extremely popular ballad named "If I Were King." Today the kings are everywhere going out of business, and find themselves reversing the ballad. Thus a grandson of that mirror of court etiquette, Franz Joseph himself, is appearing in a Berlin cabaret, in his uniform as an admiral in the Austrian fleet. Last year he wrote a book in which he took the great curious public into his confidence as to the once imperial court, a dangerous proceeding in itself. Now he turns to the vaudeville stage for a living. It cannot fairly be said that the Hapsburgs, like the Bourbons, have learned nothing.

IN THE early stages of the last Administration, several large cities of the United States enjoyed the use of systems of pneumatic mail tubes which greatly facilitated the transmission of postal material. By means of these tubes much time and effort were saved. While they may not have carried all of the mail, on the whole the service which they gave was excellent, at least according to most of the post office employees, who speak from experience. But the last postmaster-general, apparently ignoring protests on every hand, discontinued the use of these tubes and went back to other means of transporting mail across the cities. The tubes, however, never have been removed, it is understood, and could readily be utilized again. It is quite probable that efforts will be made with this purpose in view. The resumption of such a service would doubtless prove helpful, not only to the public but also to the post office employees.

SENATOR BORAH touched a responsive chord when, at the Washington meeting to urge conferences on the reduction of armament, he referred to the growing restiveness of the American people under the heavy burden of taxation, and inquired whether relief was to come from "nibbling at" the 10 per cent of governmental expenditures devoted to departmental salaries and other expenses, or from "cutting savagely" into the 90 per cent provided for war. And he went to the nub of the problem when he asserted that curtailment of war expenditures was impossible unless naval competition were ended, and that the only way to end that competition was through international agreement.

Dogs from England are, it is reported, being extensively shipped to America, where there is a great demand for the best that can be obtained. Such a migration has the hearty good wishes of Englishmen, for there is nothing like a canine ambassador. A friendliness for dogs is a sturdy bond of union. It is not a case of Love me, love my dog; but rather, Love my dog and you know me. A native of India, visiting England, was asked what he admired most of sights that he had seen, and replied without hesitation, "Your sheep-dogs."